

# REJOINDER

Consisting of

TWO PARTS, 2

The FIRST entituled, The

## BALANCE,

OR, A

## VINDICATION

OF

### The Proceedings and Judgement of

Parliament and their Ministers,

In the cases of { WILLIAM (called Lord) CRAVEN,  
CHRISTOPHER LOVE.

From the scandalous *Allegations*, and Ironical *Reflections* of

RALPH FARMER, (a pretended Minister of the Gospel  
at Bristol) in a late infamous Libel of his, named, *The*

*Impostor Dethron'd, &c.* Dedicated  
to the Former.

Wherein the *Commonwealth's* Case as to the *One* is briefly  
stated, and the *Treasons* of the *Other* are rehearsed as a *LOOKING-GLASS*  
for the *PRIESTS*, and an *AWAKENING* to  
*ENGLAND*.

The second,

EVIL scattered from the *THRONE*, and the  
WHEEL brought over the *WICKED*: In an *EXAMI-  
NATION* of that part of the *Impostor Dethron'd*, as is in  
way of Reply to the *Throne of Truth exalted, &c.*

---

GEORGE BISHOP.

---

He that is first in his own case seemeth just, but his Neighbor cometh and  
searcheth him.

---

LONDON, Printed for Thomas Simmons, at the Bull and Mouth  
near Aldersgate, 1658.





To the sober  
**R E A D E R.**

**T**O shorten the ensuing Vindication, and to give thee more perfectly to understand the ground of the Contest between Ralph Farmer and my selfe, I desire thee to take notice that it was not on my part; for though he gave me many provocations, ( who had not done him any wrong ) yet I began not with him, but rather chose to abide in silence, ( knowing the man ) then to have to do with such a one, The beginning of the words of whose mouth is foolishness, and the end of whose talk is mischievous madness, as Solomon saith of the fool, Eccl. 10. 13.

And in the same purpose of mind I determined to have continued, had he not in his Narrative of J. N's coming into Bristol, &c. charged the blasphemies [ there ] affirmed, upon the truth of the living God, and the many thousands of the friends thereof in this Nation, scornfully called Quakers; and me in particular with matter of fact, as to my Publique Trust, which with more then ordinary Care, Hazard, and Faithfulness, I have a witness in my conscience as well as amongst men, to have honestly discharged.

In all which knowing the truth, and those people and my self to be innocent; and being assured that a principal cause of his vilifying of me was Geo. Fox his Letter, sent unto and taken upon J. N. ( wherein the spirit that then led him & that company, and their actions, was judged and denyed ) which being wrote with my hand, he expected would be made use of, and my Testimony therein for the clearing of those people from his slanderous imputations of detestableness and blasphemy; and being sensible that the great design of the Devil in all, was to dis-favor truth, and to make it abhorr'd with those to whom the Relation should come; I was pressed in spirit ( being at Bristol during the time of this transaction, and well inform'd in the truth of the particulars ) to make answer thereunto, ( not

purposely in reference to my own particular, as if I were troubled, but ) for the clearing of the truth, that all who would, might see it free of the monstrous apparel in which he had clothed it, and that those that should notwithstanding shut their eyes, might be left without excuse in the day that God shall judge the secrets of all hearts by the man Christ Jesus: And that my Answer I stiled as it was, viz. The Throne of Truth exalted over the Powers of darkness, &c.

Whereunto he being constrained to give up the Cause, and being sorely plagu'd and tormented therewith, and at the discovery of his wickedness, he not onely falls upon me with all the rancor lodged within his malicious breast, but having compassed the earth, and rummag'd thorough the unclean bowels of the Nation, and consulted with his black Generation, he grovels up into his bottomless pit what false reports he could meet with among the Enemies of the State and Truth, and having in his first seventeen pages bid defiance to Perfection, (the work of the Ministry for which Christ gave gifts unto men when he ascended upon high) and to those who are made clean by the Eternal Word, the blood of the New Covenant which cleanseth from [all] sin, (Christ Jesus the light of the World, that lighteth every man that cometh into the World) and to conversion from evil, as of the Devil, (to shew himself whose Minister he is) he casts up all again at me from the depths of darkness, in the following 100. pages, the whole of his Book, which he calls (such is the fervency of the heat of his scorched Tongue) The Impostor Dethron'd, (who is proved to be the man) Or, The Quakers Throne of Truth detected to be Satans Seat of Lyes; (which is not true of it, but is true of himself and his generation) By way of Reply to a quaking railing Pamphlet written by Capt. Bishop, (The slanders are his own, the Truth is mine.) entituled, The Throne of Truth exalted over the powers of darkness; (So it is, and so it shall stand over his head for ever;) wherein is briefly hinted the rottenness of the Quakers Conversion and Perfection in general, (It's the state of his own stock, whose root is rottenness, and whose blossom is going up as the dust,



not of those people whose Rock is the Stone of Israel.) Exemplified in this busie Bishop; (*The busie Bishop appears to be himself in the behalf of these mens Treasons; what I did was in discharge of my Trust*) In special instanced in his practices against the Estate of the Lord Craven, Life of Mr. Love; (*The one adjudged by the Parliament, the other by their High Court of Justice, and my duty faithfully done in both, long before I knew the thing that is reproach't a Quaker.*) By occasion whereof this Truth is asserted, viz. If we may judge of the Conscience, Honesty, and Perfection of quakers in general by this man in particular, a man may be as vile a person as any under Heaven, and yet a perfect Quaker. Which being proved a Lye both in ground and conclusion, this is affirmed of a truth, & made good, viz. That if the conscience, honesty & profession of the Ministers of England in general, may be judged by Ralph Farmer, [and which he writes] in particular, a man may be one of the vilest of men, yea, a notorious Traytor, and yet a professed Minister of the Gospel.

This is the summe of the Beast, and the number of its Name, with which, as a Servant to the State, I am now to encounter, like as I answered the Narrative as a friend of Truth, unto which I shall presently apply myself.

Bristol the 13th. day of  
the 11th. Month,  
1657.

G. B.





THE  
BALANCE,  
OR, A  
VINDICATION, &c.



Efore I come to any new Engagement, it is requisite that I first state the old, and briefly shew what hath already been; and how it is now; and wherein a Reply is hitherto declin'd.

The great Question or Cause in controversy between *Ralph Farmer* and my selfe, (in his \* *Narrative*, and my *Answer* thereunto) was this:

\* *Satan Enthron'd.*

*Viz. Whether J. N. and those with him (as to his coming to The Throne of Bristol, and what was done to him by them) and the people called QUAKERS, were one?*

This he affirmed, and for this purpose published his *Narrative*, and call'd it *Quakerisme in its exaltation*; and concluded what he had said of the one, upon the other.

*Satan. Title page, & former part, &c. Impostor, p: 24: Throne, first ten pages.*

This I denyed, and proved by plain demonstration, and full testimony of *Truth*, (which shall stand for ever) That they were not one, not led by one and the same spirit, but seen (to be gone forth) and judged, and denyed, and the spirit that led them, long before their coming thither; and consequently, That those people, and the truth they witness, were clear, and unconcerned; and that his *Narrative*, and its Title, Design of it, and End, Foundation, and Matter therein contained (so far as it related unto them, whom, and their faith he had taken that occasion highly to charge, revile, and abuse) was a Lye.

Pag. 25.

For the clearing of this (being the *Axis*, or that on which the weight of the whole did hang) I expected [when



I heard of his *Reply*] him to have spoken (had he any thing to say) but when I had view'd it round, I found the *field* quitted, and the *Cause* left me without an Engagement.

The next thing in dispute, was his *Narrative*, Whether it was a true Relation, or not?

Satan. Title-  
page.  
Epistle.

A true *Narrative* and Relation it is, saith he in his Title-Page; and in his *Epistle* to the Reader he pledgeth for it his faithful Assurance in these words, *But this I can, and do faithfully assure you, That there is nothing here of the one, or the other, but what is real truth, as will be made good upon any occasion.*

[Then which, What higher Engagement can there be of honesty to induce a belief, for which end it is held forth?]

Throne. p. 29,  
30.

It is not so, (replied I) for the examination of one of them, which gives the lye to his Conclusion, upon the rehearsal of their Papers and Examinations, he hath wholly left out.

Page. 30.

That Passage of the Examination of a second, which checks the design and drift of his Relation, he hath omitted.

Page. 28, 29.

The Examination of a third he hath affirmed to say, and produced to prove (contrary to his own Record of his said Examination) that which it saith not.

Page. 26, 27.

All the contents of a fourth Paper he hath neither repeated, (though short) nor in the very words (which clear the matter) but makes up a pack of his own, and then presents it as the language of the Paper, to slander the innocent.

Page. 27, 28.

A fifth Deposition he brings forth clips of that clause, which renders it false sworn.

Pa. 25, 27, 28, 29.

And a sixth Letter wanting divers words, and a material part of a sentence; and in the close, changed from its own, into such an expression (forged in, and then pointed to with a marginal Note, *OBSERVE*) as not onely quite altered the sense, but rendred it very scandalous, and the life of him liable to danger, had it really been his, whose was the subscription.

Page. 25, 31, 32

Hereupon I concluded his *Narrative* a lye, and him as a *Narrator* reprobate to faith and honesty.



Of this ( being the *hinge* on which turned the whole of his Reputation, as on the other did the *Cause* ) I listened for a thorough Vindication ( could he have made it ) but throughout the whole Reply I could not hear a *whisper* of his said *Engagement* in his *Epistle*, nor of the words, *Reprobate to faith and honesty*; Nor of his *quotations* of his own *books*, which I had charged upon him to have made to *belye* one another, and both to give himself the *lye*, and to prove him a *false Prophet* in such a business of consequence as *foreseeing* and *foretelling* things to come, of which he so highly vaunted: No nor of, nor to my demands, *viz. By what spirit didst thou foresee, and foretel? The infallible spirit thou hast not, so thou hast confessed, pag. 34. and the spirit of the Lord is infallible. Is it not the Witch, the fallible spirit that is out of the truth, that hath divined? seeing that spirit that doth foretell, which is not the spirit of the Lord, is such.* Pag 74.

Then I considered him as to *Religion*, and I found ( proving it upon him by plain Scripture ) That his share in <sup>a</sup> *Christianity* he had renounc'd. That his [b] hopes to be saved, his [c] happiness, and way to true happiness, was a lye; and that his [d] *Ministers, Ministry, Word, Churches, Unity, Orders, Peace, Civility, good Manners, & all [that] Religion* which he saith *Apollion & Abaddon the destroyer is tearing, laying waste, and confounding is the same*; for all that is confounding, tearing and laying waste, (and he saith the [e] *destroyer is tearing, laying waste, & confounding ministers, ministry, Word, Churches, Unity, Order, Peace Civility, good Manners, yea \* Truth it self, and all Religion*) is shaken, & all that is shaken is of things that are [made] and that they are shaken, signifies the removing of those things that are shaken, as of things that are [made] that those things which cannot be shaken may remain, Heb. 12. 26, 27. But of these flaine heapes upon heapes, I finde no mention.

I also weighed his [f] *Profession*, his *Coate*, and *Craft*, f Pag. 80. to and *Generation*, his [g] *Argument* ( in his Answer to his own objection ) formed against the friends of truth as g Pag 80. Satan, pag 34. *Knaves, Impostors, and Deceivers*, and found it and them all too light, and proved them ( turning his Argument on his

a Pag. 61, 62, 63, 70, 71.

b Pag. 61.

c Pag. 65, 66.

d Pag. 63, 64, 65.

e Satan. Epist. to the Reader \* O horrible blasphemy! None but Christ Jesus is Truth it self, and Truth it self (saith this Priest) Apollion, &c. is confounding.

f Pag. 80. to pag 90.

g Pag 80. Satan, pag 34.

own, and the heads of his generation ) *Knaves, Inter-allis,*  
 [ they are his own words ] *Impostors, Deceivers*, who say  
 they are *Ministers of the Gospel*, and yet pretend not to the  
*infallible spirit*, which they had who were *Ministers of the*  
*Gospel*, who affirm that their necessary deductions from the  
*Scriptures are as true and certain as the Scriptures*; yea, that  
 they are *Scripture*, and yet deny that they speak by *inspira-*  
*tion*, ( by which all *Scripture was given* ) and as the *body men*  
 of God did, ( who spake as they were moved of the *Holy Ghost* )  
 or that they have *infallibility*, who declare that they deceive  
 not the people in stretching beyond their line & measure; where-  
 as in stretching beyond their line and measure, in the line  
 and measure of others, is the whole of their *Trade of Di-*  
*vination*, who confess that they may be deceived, and may erre;  
 and say that they do not lyingly and hypocritically pretend to an  
*infallibility*, and yet undertake to lead people the right way  
 to salvation; the ground of whose *Ministry* is no other then  
 according to practice to speak from the *Scriptures*, [ We pretend  
 Satan, pag. 34. to no other, we pretend not to infallibility, saith R. F. ] in which  
 are found the *Devils and false Prophets*, and the certainty of  
 whose speaking according to the *spirit*, is no other then their  
 speaking according to the *Scriptures*, whose dictates ( he  
 saith ) they are, of which they are no more sure then were  
 the *false prophets and devils* aforesaid, who spake the words  
 of *Scripture*, and from the *Scriptures*, and according to  
 the words of the *Scriptures*, and yet were reprov'd by  
 Christ, and his *Prophets*, and *Apostles*, for so speaking; for  
 it is not the words that are said, nor the actions that are  
 done, but the nature in which they are said and done, and  
 from whence they proceed, that renders them good and ac-  
 cepted before the Lord; and there are but two natures, the  
 Divine, and that which is in the transgression; but two  
 principles, the one of life, the other of death; as is the  
 root of either, so is that which proceedeth from it; and  
 he that ministers can minister no other then that principle  
 from which he ministers, nor to any other then to that  
 which is of the same principle, whether of death, or of  
 life.



life. And as for the *Scriptures*, they are for the *Man of God*, to be read, to be believed, to be fulfilled, to be practised; they are the *things of God*, not to be made a trade of for so much a year, or to be talked, or spoken of from, or by the *wisdom of this world*, no not in the words which *mans wisdom*, but which the *Holy Ghost* teacheth -- Here his lips are covered.

Many horrible *blasphemies* I charged him with, against the *Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*. Many notorious *lies, slanders, and false accusations*; many *filthy scoffs, and profane jeers*, yea of the *spirit*, many *grosse absurdities, confusions, and contradictions*, line against line, page against page, one part of his Book against the other, slaying and confounding one another, and he them, and they the end and drift of his work, of which he is silent.

The *justification of the Doctrine and Principles* of the people called *Quakers*, and of *Geo. Fox* from his foul *calumnies* and *aspersions* he hath not inform'd; nor hath he endeavour'd to quit himself of the instances of *blood-thirstiness*, charged by me on him and his Generation; nor of the assertion, *viz. The dog it is that bites, the Lamb doth never*. Nor hath he said a word of the great *Tumult and Sedition* of which I charged him to be the chief stirrer up, and principal mover, nor of many things more; in all which should I be particular, time would fail me, being the contents of the greatest part of my answer; and with what *jugling, lying, and sophistication* he hath replied to the rest, and how little to the purpose, I shall dissect, and plainly make manifest.

Now when as Reason would that of these things afore-said, and the residue of my answer, he should have cleared himself, or have been silent, ( and so to have done, had been somewhat becoming the seriousness of <sup>a</sup>man ) instead thereof, ( as one forlorn and desparate ) he falls violently on my person, pouring forth at it the evil treasures not only of his own, but the venomous hearts of those generations, of whom, and their Treasons, he appears a Patron,



and Advocate, who are (and he with them) become mine Enemies for having been instrumental (in the discharge of my Trust) to the detecting and preventing their *secret plots* and *bloody conspiracies* against the Common-wealth, and *Treasonable Adherencies* to the chief and declared Enemies thereof, in the day of its general designment, and greatest conflicts, not considering that amongst wise men *Recrimination is alwayes accounted an indicament of a bad cause*; and instead of making good a general charge, particularly to asperse, and personally to reflect, is a very foule blemish.

And here (having gained the *Cause*) I might withdraw my Pen, and sit down in silence till *R.F.* shall have quitted himself an honest man in print, and have taken off what is laid by me on him in that my Answer; it being reasonable that he whose honesty as to a Narrator, I have so highly impeach'd; whose Narrative in the material parts thereof, I have so fully answered; whose Ministry and Religion I have so manifestly overturned; whose share in Christianity himself hath so openly renounc't, should so do before he gain credit unto what he hath now wrote, or receive from me thereunto a Reply.

But forasmuch as the level of his, and the poysoned Arrows of the generation aforesaid, (who shoot under his cover) is laid at my Reputation, as to matter of Fact; and for that his, and their entrance unto me is made thorough the Authority of *Parliament*, their High Court of justice, and the Cause of the Nation, for which all the blood hath been spilt in the late Wars, and in regard the Parliament (as is said) have appointed to hear the Case of him whose Cause is the principal pleading of this Impostor at their next Sessions. And because after all the vomitings up of his venemous filth, he saith in his last page, *And now from henceforth let none of these Quakers trouble me, I have done with this generation; but if they will be troubling, let them know that I will not be troubled---* And as for any further Answers, Replies, Contendings or Debarings with them or him,  
I

*I declare this as my Coronis, my farewell to quakerism. ( And so I may stay a long day e're I appear for clearing of my Innocency, and the justice of the State. ) Therefore I shall ( waving in this place all other particulars ) immediately descend to engage him and his Confederates, in his and their Two great Battalions, the sum and end of his Work, and the strength of his mischief, viz.*

The case of *William L. Craven,* } in reference to *My \* Selfe. \* I mention myself first, because I am accused; it being convenient that I clear my own innocency before I appear in the vindication of others.*  
*Christopher Love,* } *The State.*

To the first, viz. *Cravens Case.*

*Ralph Farmer in his Sathan Enthron'd, having vilely traduc'd me in the business of this man, I judg'd it necessary for the satisfaction of all such as neither desired nor delighted in the defamings of others, to declare my innocency therein, which I then did, and do again in these words, I do declare in the presence of the Lord, before whom I fear, who searcheth the heart, and tryeth the reins, and bringeth every work to judgement, That I am clear and innocent therein; nor have I used, nor do I know of any indirect proceeding in that whole business of Craven and Fauconer. At this my declaration he raves exceedingly, and is greatly moved, singling it out in the front, and discharging against it the wrath and fury of the invenom'd body of that his Reply, well knowing that if that stand, he is cast in the ground-work of his defamings of me, ( on which he saith, pag. 117. his discourse and discovery is founded ) as my Answer hath overturned the foundation of his blasphemings of the truth.*

But stand it doth before him who seeth all things ( in the fear of whom I have spoken this twice ) and I question not but stand it will ( notwithstanding all this dirt ) before the sober and truly wise in heart, who shall read and seriously consider what shall be said in this matter.

And here I shall not rehearse, nor speake to all he hath written, it deserving neither; nor shall I trouble the Reader



der with a voluminous discourse ( with whith of necessity I must, should J be particular in every thing ) nor shal I defile my Pen with the repetition of all his unclean and unfavoury language in abuse of me ; but shall briefly come to what he calls his Evidence , upon which he saith page 83. ' Clear he is, That if any Jury in the world ( of discreet, sober, impartial, and understanding men ) were to pass upon me, they would give in this verdict, That I do know of ' many indirect proceedings in the matter of the Lord *Craven* and *Fauconer*, and that J my self hath used them , and ' that therefore I am not clear and innocent in this matter: Which I shall examine and scan, and then leave it to all understanding, impartial, sober, discreet men, even to that of God in the conscience , which is just to judge , Whether notwithstanding all his Evidence, I am not clear and innocent; yea , whether his said Evidence, viz. the pretended Paper said by him to be signed by Major *Fauconer* on his Death-Bed , and the Book, entituled, *The Lord Cravens Case, &c.* do not make me so to appeare.

*For the pretended Paper, said to be signed by Fauconer.*

Although the black character which himself hath drawn over the man as one most scandalous and perjur'd; and his producing the said Paper in the behalf of his Lord *Craven*, to prove him such, be material Arguments against himself for the invallidating the credit of any thing said to be wrote, or signed, or spoken by *Fauconer* against me; and although the said pretended Paper, as it is set down by *R. F.* without date or witness , and with an &c. at the foot, appears rather as a forged Libel, then a true Record, and so not to be taken notice of, especially coming forth on the single credit of him whom I have proved to be a falsifier of his own Records, &c. yet upon supposition that the Paper is *Fauconers*, and that every word thereof as it is set down by *R. F.* without any variation, interposition, or omission of word or syllable, was wrote and signed by him, and that it



it is all, and every word and syllable that was so wrote and signed, ( which whether it be or not, I shall leave to the sober to judge, and those who are concern'd to look after upon what by and by shall be offered to consideration in that particular ) I say, Upon supposition, as aforesaid, I shall thereunto thus speak.

First it saith, *And here I dare not say that any man bribed me; no, none did.* Whereby I am cleared from that false and slanderous imputation of corrupting *Fauconer* to swear falsely in the Case aforesaid, which *Cravens* friends at the tryal of *Fauconer* at the Upper-bench, and the Author of the Pamphlet, entituled, *A true and perfect Narrative, &c.* and R. F. in this his Reply have so industriously sought to fix upon me.

Secondly, the Words, *I dare not say that any one bribed me; no, none did;* do plainly intimate, That strong temptations (to affirm the contrary, viz. That some did bribe *Fauconer*) were on him, who ever he were, that wrote it; but the dread of the righteous God, who pleadeth the cause of the innocent, was such upon him, that he said, *I dare not; no, none did.* Unto the witness of which God of truth, hadst thou R. F. hearkened when ( as thy self confesses, pag. 18, 19 ) upon the first reading of the declaration of my innocency, (which thou calls my bold and daring appeal) it caused thee to make a stand, and seriously to observe it, and astonished thee, and made thee to read it again, and to consider whether there might not be some equivocation in the language and expression, [ how was thy evil eye abroad R. F. searching for iniquity? ] which not appearing to thee, thou then beganst to think that possibly I might not be guilty, this being an age, sayest thou, wherein many things are charged upon many men very slightly and ungroundedly, and sometimes very falsely, which is my case *Ralph*, in this matter, & that by thy self: I say, Hadst thou stil hearkned thereunto, & obeyed it, then thou hadst done me right, as hath the other, instead of wronging of me in so high & wicked a manner as thou hast in this thy Reply, for which a strict reckoning

ning thou hast to make with him who is the Judge of all, before whom thou must shortly appear, and then thou shalt know what thou hast done, and what it was that made thee stand, and seriously to consider, and astonish thee, and put thee to reading again; and notwithstanding thy evil eye which searched for equivocation in the language and expression, to set it by, judged in my behalf the second time, and caused thee to begin to think that possibly I might not be guilty, and further to express thy self as hath been said, which is the truth, and which shall stand a witness against, and plead my cause with thee for ever; for I am innocent before the Lord in this thing, and his Witness it was that stopped thee in thy way this twice, and gave judgment for me, and shall do it eternally against thee, the mouth of the Lord of Hosts hath spoken it; though thou heeding, and being guided by that spirit which watched and searched for iniquity against the Witness, didst suffer the evil one to get over, and to hurry thee forth into very bitter and violent expressions of me, and didst then, and hast since (through the just judgement of God upon thee) trampled it under foot, and mayest do yet for a little season, till the measure of thine iniquity be filled up; yet shall it revive again, and then shalt thou know that the Lord hath said it, and that thou art the man, and that the things are true of thy self which thou hast uttered forth against, and upon occasion of me in the following lines of the pages aforesaid.

Now this Paper (which after much travel is procured and made use of as the foundation of this last attempt for the retrival of the said estate, and the blemishing of my Reputation in order thereunto) acquitting me thus manifestly, as hath been said, what need I any further vindication?

3. The particulars in which I am named in that Paper, are onely these:

‘And here I utterly renounce, &c. especially a late Pamphlet sent to me by Capt. Bishop; the cause of my writing that Pamphlet was, &c. And



\* And when I made a demur at the words *Barbarous and inhumane Rebels*, Capt. Bishop said, If you leave that out, you do nothing.

\* True, I had done great services for them, but not by employment, and Capt. Bishop kept me low with small pittances, so that I was at his Bow.

To the first, J sent him no such Pamphlet as there is intimated, nor put J him on any such, either by my self directly, or by under-actors upon the consideration there mentioned, or any other.

To the second, J know not of, nor do J remember or believe that any such demur was made by him at any time, or that J returned any such answer, nor that he scrupled his information, nor had J any suspicion that he was not clear in the certainty of any part thereof, [ had it been so, J should have stopt his deposing thereof, though himself had offered it ] but had he made such a demur, and had J replied as is expressed, doth it therefore follow, or saith the paper, that J bade him swear it notwithstanding, or left him otherwise then to his liberty, either to leave out these words, or to put them in, as he was satisfied in the truth of them, or the contrary, so to have done had been indirect dealing indeed, and such an abominable wickedness as my soul ever abhor'd: Besides those words pretended to be spoken in answer, are justifiable according to the common acceptance of that phrase amongst men.

To the third, it is a further justification of me who by it am made to appear to have been so far from encouraging any such thing as false information, or perjury in *Fauconer*, that though he had done great services for the State, yet J kept him low with small pittances, so that he was at my bow; What ! to swear falsely? nay the contrary, as the reasonable may judge.

And here by the way the Reader may take notice of the confusion of R.F. who one while seeks to prove that J corrupted *Fauconer* with [great] sums of money, expressing what they were, and by whom paid, pag. 90. Another by

keeping him low with [*small*] pittances, who affirms pag. 90. That though he were not bribed with money [*before-hand*] yet it was promised him, and liberty too; and presently saith, Why was it promised him? No doubt, That he might not flinch from his oath; so making it [*after.*] And a few lines following that demands, But I pray, Why was not the money [*paid him which was promised?*] and yet (in the next words) instances several sums of money which (he saith) was [*paid him by my direction;*] and then saith, Why was not the money [*promised him, now paid?*] Thus as to money, and as to liberty, (having made a slanderous relation concerning my being the occasion thereof, out of *Newgate*, (thereby endeavouring to prove the performance of the promise of liberty, as of money) and reflected upon me with a heap of notorious lyes therein) nevertheless of both, *viz. Money and Liberty*, he saith thus, *But I say, Why was not his liberty procured him now? and the money paid him now?* and immediately answers himself, *Oh! (saith he) the business was done, the Estate sold, let him hang, let him starve now; it may be the sum promised him was too great, and they could not agree who should pay it, the Estate being sold;* (wickedly insinuating a combination to make up his pack of scandalous falsehoods.) And thus like a swift Dromadary, traversing her ways, and as a Bear bereft of her Whelps, he raves up and down with *A yes and No*; and *It is so*, and *It is not so*; doubling and redoubling the counter again, and all to bring forth this lye and foul aspersion on me, with which he sorely travels, *viz. That I bribed Fawceners perjury*; Which he being not able to compass, (his own sayings in this point, as so many false Witnesses not agreeing among themselves; but disproving one another with Diametrical opposition) yet such is his Wickedness, that he will have it so, notwithstanding as aforesaid, and that the pretended Paper (his *Libels* chief Engine raised up against my reputation) clears me (as doth my conscience) of any such thing in these full and expresse Words, *And here I dare not say that any one bribed me, no, none did; as hath been*



been rehearsed: This is Priest *Farmer*, and the villany of him who pretends himself to be a Minister of the Gospel.

The Paper doth not say that *Faulconers* information, or those Words, *Barbarous and inhumane Rebels*, or any other part of it, arose from any one but himself; nor that any one knew that the information, or any particular thereof was false; or that any one, knowing it to be false, used any means, or provoked him to swear it; but it saith, The Words, [*viz.* *Barbarous and inhumane Rebels* being once (not but once, as R.F. belyes it, pag. 89.) named by me, they were as quickly inserted; Which (granting it to be so, though I know of no such snatching) was no more then what ought to have been done, it freely proceeding from the Informant, and being of such importance to the State, though R.F. keeps so great a-do in several pages, to wrest it to the contrary: (So by the Paper) the fault, if any, lies on *Faulconers* part who gave the information, and who (it saith) falsely swore it, (as he since remembers, saith the Paper, not when he deposed it) and upon no other; or if it be, it appears not on whom to fix it; for though the Words, [I was hastily after a great sickness provoked to it] seem to intimate the contrary; yet whether it was by inward temptation, or outward suggestion, (to either of which the term *Provoke*, is convertible) who can determine? or who it was that used such provocation, seeing therein the Paper is silent? For my part I know of neither, nor of any such hast as the Paper mentions; or that the information, or any part of it was false; or that he doubted of the truth of any thing he deposed; The information was wholly from himself, & he was very free in giving it; and time there was enough [Days, and Weeks, and Months] for consideration, had he doubted in himself, between the first Discourse, wherein *Faulconer* mentioned *Cravens* Name, and the beginning of his information, and the deposing of what he had informed.



[5. The Paper saith ; So that I do here solemnly protest, that I did not then ( when he made oath ) absolutely remember whether the very words Barbarous, and Inhumane Rebels were expunged ; and premises these as the reasons in the foregoing words viz. For after twenty Weeks sickness ( sayth it ) this was done, my body being low, and in much haste, being much infeebled ; and above three quarters of a year after I came over Sea ; Which plainly clears his information as to those words ( and no other clause was insisted upon at the tryal as a perjury ) from being a packt, feigned, or designed thing, and himselfe from being guilty, viz. of Corrupt, Wilfull, and Malitious perjury, ( the verdict brought in by the jury against him : ) And so what doth there remain as a ground of clamour ? For on these two hinges, viz. That his information as to these words Barbarous, and Inhumane Rebels was designed, feigned and packt, and that he wilfully and in malice, and being corrupted thereunto, sware it doth turn all the late endeavors for the Retrivall of this Estate ; and on these two Pillars is founded all the outeries that hath been made of Fauconers Perjury, and of the injustice, and indirect dealing of the Parliament Counsell of State, their Committee for examinations, &c. and of my selfe their secretary in order thereunto, as the onely Game they had left to play, and the last stone they had to turn for that purpose ; which neverthelesse ( after all this great a do ) is but as afore said  
 ' by their own reckoning ; for after twenty Weeks sick-  
 ' ness this was done, my bodie being low, and in much haste,  
 ' being much infeebled, and three quarters of a year af-  
 ' ter I came over, so that I did not then absolutelie remem-  
 ' ber, whether the word Barbarous and inhumane Rebels  
 ' were expunged ; saith the paper : And that Fauconer drew  
 ' the Petition, and that he put into it those very words,  
 ' Drury, and Brisca ( the onely witnesses against him at the  
 tryal ) confessed on their Oaths, though they said they  
 were afterwards expunged, so that as he solemnly protests,  
 he did not well remember wheher those words Barbarous  
 and

and Inhumane Rebels, which as I shewed you before, he motioned to have put into the Petition, and might therefore have some confused remembrance of them; I say he could not well then in haste ( as he saith ) remember whether they were expunged, or no; saith *R. Farmer*, Page 89. Here is the sum of this whole matter, and the Criticisme on which it hangs, and the narrow compass into which it is drawn by the friends of *Craven*, and *Fauconers* enemies: And thus hath their evidence over-turned their cause, and their management thereof declared ( against their wils ) their juggling to Posteritie.

But whether the said pretended paper, and the whole contents thereof be really *Fauconers*, and of his hand writing and signing, I shall offer a few particulars to men of understanding to consider ( and as I have said ) to those who are concerned to look after.

I have by me a Declaration every line of his own hand writing and signing, to the contrary, which he sent to me to publish in his vindication, without any fore-knowledge of mine, direction or preoccupation either of the thing, or matter therein contained directly or indirectly, which followeth in these words.

*A Declaration of Major Ric. Fauconer, Prisoner in the Upper Bench, humbly tendred to all honourable persons of trust, and imployment, and to all other impartiall Readers.*

**H**AVING endured a strict imprisonment these two years His death pressed  
 and a quarter, being exposed to all wants and extremities, vented the  
 eyes, that possible a prison can reduce a man unto; languish- publishing of  
 ing also in a deep Consumption, contracted by my cruel sufferings; this Declaration  
 ferings; And for that I perceive the malice of my adversaries.  
 ries to be most insatiable, by rendering me daily more & more odious;  
 thereby to invalidate my testimony concerning the Lord Craven: I have therefore after a strict examination  
 and scrutiny into my very soul, issued forth this ensuing declaration.



claration, most humbly tendering it to the just censure of all honourable persons of trust and imployment, and to all other Impartial Readers.

And first I declare of myself, that as by Birth and Education, I claim a parity with the better sort of Gentlemen; so my affections were shewed most early to the Parliament, when the Future Mountaynous troubles were but an Embryo.

In the service I continued constant in armes, even to the latter time of the late war; I also expended out of my Patrimony foure hundred Pounds, and upwards, in raising Horse in Wales; as hath been and will be attested to by severall Officers, under Major Generall Horton, of all which I never received yet one Penny: After this I undertook my imployment beyond Sea, there I run many hazards, travell'd many hundreds of miles, through France, Flanders, Holland, Iersey, &c. to and again, & performed matters with all vigilant care: On my return for England after a year and a halfe time, in the Packet Boat of Ostend, the said Boat was robbed, and some seventeen or eighteen Passengers carryed Prisoners, and my selfe onely and the Boatmen free; surely in this I observed the hand of Providence then, which preserved me to come safe to London, where I rendred an ample account all of the whole Treaty at Breda, and all the transactions, with divers matters of importance; As my services were many, so I shall instance but one to avoid prolexity, and by that the whole body of the other may be judged; Expede Herculem.

At Breda, severall commissions were granted by the Scotch King, for the raising of horse and foot in divers parts of England, by those numerous insurrections to have gained a Body of an Army, whereby to have diverted the Lord Generall, and the Army, from hindering the Scotch in their design for England; this was carried with much secreisie by the principall Agents there, the chiefeest, and most desperate of those insurrections as well as the rest; notwithstanding the great secreisie, I gave a particular account of four Months

Months before it hapned; nay of the Colonell who was chief Agent, and taken an actor with severall others: By this timely hint the Parliament had time enough to prevent their enemies; which they did, and by crushing them, all the intended insurrections in the West, and Wales, they vanished: The Parliament and councill of State did solemnize a day of thanksgiving at Margrets in Westminster, and orderd a day to be observed thorough the whole Nation for that great deliverance, of which instrumentally under God I was the principal Author; and Judge Jermine was pleased to tell Mr. Maynard, who was most bitter against me, that without that service of mine, and some others, neither he had set there, nor Mr. Maynard pleaded there: I wonder Drury and Brisco, did not acquaint the State with the intended dangers, they both knew it at Breda: No, they stayed to see the last man born of all the Royal Games; and then came into England after they could act no more mischeife, as good Common Wealths men.

‘ And now a word or two of them, the chief evidence  
 ‘ against me, I have in part related what I have been,  
 ‘ what I have acted, and what I am, and let the indiffer-  
 ‘ ent man Ballance us; Drury was alwayes a Papist in  
 ‘ armes against the Parliament; so irreconcilable an E-  
 ‘ nemy, that after all endeavors at home, he Petitioned  
 ‘ the then Scotch King, (as himself confessed at the Upper  
 ‘ Bench Court) to be enabled to serve him, as he had done his  
 ‘ royal father: one who went from Breda to Antwerp to place  
 ‘ his sonn there with the Jesuits, this he cannot deny & I am  
 ‘ sure divers can testifie it: For Brisco, there was enough  
 ‘ declared on Oath concerning him viz. that he betrayed  
 ‘ and sold his Countrey men for twelve stivers a man, he  
 ‘ was alwayes an inveterate enemy against the State, and  
 ‘ formerly belonged to the Lord Cravens Regiment; I will  
 ‘ spare to touch at their personal vices, although some of  
 ‘ them have falsely blasted me, and rendred me odious, and  
 ‘ notorious of which I shall speake anon. And now I de-  
 ‘ fire of all honest men to judge, whether my evidence may  
 not



'not stand in Competition with theirs; *Drury* confirms  
 'that I drew the Petition, also, which was presented at  
 ' *Breda*, and sure I have then best reason to remember the  
 ' contents of it; notwithstanding a Copy which he said he  
 ' preserved in his Sonns book, yet that was but a Copy;  
 ' not the mayn originall Petition, nor can *Drury* upon his  
 ' Oath deny, but that himself related to me and others,  
 ' that the Lord *Craven* told him, it would not be safe for  
 ' him to deliver the Petition; but he would speake to the  
 ' Queen of *Bohemia*; this he cannot deny on Oath, unless by a  
 ' mental reservation, he can dispence with any Oath: If this  
 ' man who hath forfeited his life may stand in competition  
 ' with me; nay overthrow my evidence, who so long ad-  
 ' ventured my life, and who have been under God, a means  
 ' of so great deliverance to the Army and Nation; then I  
 ' may safely cry aloud, *Terras Astra reliquet*; indeed a  
 ' large and a strange Verdict was obtained against me on  
 ' their evidence; viz. Corrupt, Willful and Malitious  
 ' Perjury; but I would be informed where either of the  
 ' three were, or on what evidence the jury should ground  
 ' it, to bring in corruption, Malice & Wilfulness; I as for cor-  
 ' ruption I declare before God, & to the whole world, that I  
 ' never was inticed, animated, or procured, to put in the in-  
 ' formation given by me at white Hall, touching the Lord  
 ' *Craven*, by any person or persons whatsoever nor did Je-  
 ' ver receive one penny of money, or any monies or reward  
 ' to do it, or for doing it: My long & extream povertie re-  
 ' maining in a perishing condision may easilie confirme it.  
 ' For Malice I am sure the Lord *Cravens* person was altoge-  
 ' the runknown to me, untill the Treaty at *Breda*; & for Wil-  
 ' fulness, it was upon oath attested by an Honourable & an  
 ' honest Patriot, that it was first accidentally delivered in  
 ' discourse; of which when I was called before a publique  
 ' authority, I thought in my conscience, and do still think,  
 ' I was obliged to declare the truth, and in this I will live  
 ' and dye.

'Nor can I omit the subtil malice of my prosecutors,  
 'who being back'd at home & abroad with potent Friends  
 'and large Purfes, compassed Sea and Land to gain their  
 'Profelytes (whilest I was detained most strictly in prison)  
 'by them to blast me in my Repute, so to make vway to  
 'their Verdict; *Knight*, the first of those Profelytes, was  
 'condemn'd to be hang'd at *Tiburn*, and was carryed in the  
 'Cart as far as the Bars in *Holborne*: The rest were Catch-  
 'poles, and Catchpoles-followers; onely Mr. *Worlage* an  
 'Attorney, who could not charge me with any particulars:  
 'and one *Jaques*, alias *Jackson*, the son of a Bailiff, one  
 'who by the ruine of many yong men and others, from a  
 'poor Ale-house, came to be an Inne-Keeper. These were  
 'their good substantial Evidence, as they tearm them; nay,  
 'this *Jackson* was prosecuted by Mr. *Worlage* for cheating a  
 'Neighbor of his with false Dice, of a great sum of mo-  
 'ney. This *Jackson* was perjured in a deep manner; and if  
 'he can produce any one to attest what he falsly swore, viz.  
 'That I on my knees drank a health to the Devil at noon-day in  
 'the Market-Town of *Peters-field* some six years since, as he  
 'falsly and wickedly swore, I will, as J should deserve, suf-  
 'fer the most ignominious death: It is strange that at  
 'Noon-day, on a Market-day, and in the Market-place,  
 'none should see or hear this; No surely, nor perjured  
 '*Jackson* neither; and J beseech God in his due time to ma-  
 'nifest this exemplarily on one of us, either by his mercy  
 'or justice.

'And that the World may most apparently behold the  
 'machivilian projects, and pestilent divices of my adver-  
 'saries; I do here declare, that after that false verdict  
 'obtained against me, severall Agents, and some of them Note.  
 'persons of good quality oft times were with me, and so-  
 'licited me to discover & acknowledge what I was not guil-  
 'ty of, offering me from my chiefe adversaries indempn-  
 'tie, Liberty, &c. And if any shall say, this is but my  
 'bare assertion, and that I will say any thing to help  
 'my selfe in this sad and desperate condition; to them I an-



\* These Letters  
I have by me.

swer, and to my adversaries, that I defie them in this,  
and that I have their Letters under their hands kept safe,  
to this hour; wherein I am offered indemnitie, Liberty,  
&c. So that I would but comply in their devices, with  
them to the ruine of others, and shipwrack of my soul  
and conscience: These \* Letters I say I have, and it  
was a long time on treaty, and if I produce not these let-  
ters before any authority, than let me be hanged, and  
spare not: Surely these men have dealt with me, as some  
Witch-finders do, as I have heard, who have put poor  
innocent old Women to so great torture, that they  
have been forced to confesse themselves Witches, though  
nothing so, chusing a present death rather then their con-  
tinued torments; but let their crueltie be as raging as  
Hell, and Devill himself, as I am exposed to all wants,  
and deserted by all, I shall yet rather chuse to walk in the  
direct line of my conscience, than divide from the truth:  
To conclude, as all and each perticular in this my declara-  
tion is truth, so I once more declare before God, and  
to all men, that no manner of person or persons whatsoe-  
ver did in the least, intice, perswade, move, or procure me  
to give in the information touching the Lord Craven at  
White Hall, but as I have declared, I thought my self ob-  
liged to declare the verity before a publique authority, be-  
fore which authority I was called after I had acci-  
dentally discovered it in discourse to a person of quality,  
and trust.

Note

Rich. Fauconer.

2. Hee suffered a very sharp and cruel imprisonment in  
Newgate, and the Upper Bench Prisons, under such deep  
necessitie of apparell, bedding and other Provisions, that  
he was even *eat with Vermin, and wasted with an incurable  
Cough, and Consumption,* (as from himselfe by many sad  
and lamentable Letters, expressing how his *Doggs and hor-  
ses, stood warmer and clearer in the dayes of his prosperity,*  
and

and by others I have been informed ( that he dyed ; during which time of his said sad imprisonment , both before and after his Tryal , he was treated , tempted , and sought to be corrupted , *die in diem* from day to day for many weeks together , not onely with Threatning ; and Terrifying expressions that he *should be severely prosecuted , his Cheeks Branded , his Nose slit , & ~~with~~ such like* , but with large offers of Money , Liberty , Indemnity , and the staying of all , to some such thing , of himself and me , as is the intent and drift of the recitall , and use made of this Paper : now produced after his death : and said by *Ralph Farmer* to be his , which ( when living ) he withstood , and chose rather thus by lingering crueltie to wast into death ; than by yeilding thereunto [ and so to make himselfe and others guilty , who are innocent ] to live , though in the possession of the largely promised Indemnitie , Money , and Libertie .

Now of this Tampering to corrupt him , I was not onely informed at *White Hall* , from time to time as it was transacting , but I have the Papers by me readie to make it appear , yea the original Letters ( subscribed and wrote all with the same hand ) of the copies of which , and the Negotiations of that person and his outward qualitie ; he thus expresse ; Now Sir , I have sent you a Copy of two Letters , of which I have the originalls by me , whereby you may perceive how they have been at me ; their spleen being at Coll. *Joyce* , your self , and others , &c . I have forbore to affixe his name , in regard he is a Gentleman of qualitie : As soone as it is known that I have imparted it , I shall be surely murdered ( which I am confident is far from your desire . ) Now I am deeply engaged to secrecie , therefore should the Gentleman be summoned , and I remain here where he hath a Brother Prisoner ; I say again I should be surely and out of hand murdered : This Gentleman came in all haste to me , as soon as he understood the Book mentioned their large offers to me before , and since my tryal ( now , this Gentleman ~~handed~~ with me be-



and since my tryal) and said it could not possibly be but  
 I had revealed it to you, but I protested you knew  
 not his name, which I am sure you do not, although I  
 wrote to you of the matter in generall, but I told him  
 that indeed, one went to you, and told you of some  
 large proffers were made me, which in part pacified him;  
 I have the originall Letters subscribed with his hand, and  
 he is a Gentleman of worth and good descent; And in the  
 Postscript he saith, as J shall answer it at the Dreadful  
 day of Judgement, to my knowledge J have not written  
 one false matter or circumstance in this Letter.

*Rich. Fauconer.*

He often ex-  
 pressed himself  
 that he was of-  
 fered some  
 Hundreds a  
 year if he would  
 say, he was  
 Corrupted.

Besides the aforesaid, J have (among the rest) a Pa-  
 per of another, (whose name I shall forbear to mention)  
 who (he sayes) is a Gentleman of quality, and an an-  
 cient and intimate acquaintance of his, and who came to  
 him, and tampered with him in the same matter, and  
 told him, that he could tel how to put a brace of hundred  
 pounds into his Pocket concerning the *Lord Craven*.  
 And that a Parliament man assured him (his said friend)  
 that if he would but subscribe who inticed him to it, that  
 the Lord CRAVEN would recover his Estate, and how  
 they were conspireing to have all his creditors to arrest  
 him, &c. with much more, which J shall forbear further to  
 repeat: The poor man through extremity of misery (though  
*Chiefe Justice Rolls*, and the Judges of the Upper Bench,  
 saw cause to arrest Judgement; which arrest of Judgement  
 they never tooke off) is languished and dead, his blood  
 will lye somewhere and be required; for my part J am  
 cleare.

3. Those Passages, [ J here protest before the Almighty  
 God, that J never nudertooke any imployment, nor never  
 any one mentioned it to me, but J went over in a poor  
 desperate condition, supported by others; ] And [ true, J  
 had done great services for them, but not by imployment ]  
 Renders the said Paper either very unlikely to be *Fauco-*

*ners*

ners or (if R.F. and his fellowes will have it to be his yet) that it is not truth, and so the Paper is not to be beleived upon the account of the confession of a dyeing man; for that he was imployed beyond the Seas to discover the designs of the enemy against the Common Wealth, Lievt. Coll. Joyce deposed in Court, at the tryall, as being discoursed with by him thereabouts before he went over; and Lievt. Coll. Joyce it was that brought him to me (after he returned) to give an account of the discoverie he had made beyond the Seas of their conspiracies; and himself hath confessed it under his hand in his Declaration aforesaid, & that he was imployed afterwards, others can testifie; against which so known a truth to himselfe and others and by him subscribed, for *Fauconer* to protest & affirme as aforesaid is most improbable, and hardly to be supposed, as the matter of the said Protestation, and assertion appears to be most notoriously false; which being so in these particulars, so solemnly in words protested and affirmed; what credit is to be given to the rest of the said Paper, as of the words of a dyeing man pretended to be delivered under the sence (as it saith) of a touched conscience, and from a soul woefully perplexed; Upon the bare reputation of which; (*viz.*) as the words of a dying man so sensibly exprest; this Paper for the ends aforesaid is dropt into the world as truth to be beleived, but is thus proved a lye and blasted.

And thus much concerning this pretended Paper (*Ra. Farmers* main foundation of what he calls his evidence, and indeed, upon the matter, the sum of it) and to what I seem therein to be concerned.

For the other particulars which he endeavors to fix upon me, as indirect dealing from certain passages out of the Book, intituled the *Lord Craven's case*: &c. pick't, parcell'd, and mangled by him, and then set down as his other ground of (what he calls) his evidence for that purpose: I need no clearer vindication than that very Book, wherein is not onely related, stated at large, and argued



argued that whole businesse of *Craven* and *Fausoner*; but objections, & those very things which he layes to my charge answered in a short examination of a certain Pamphlet intituled, (A true & perfect Narrative of the severall proceedings in the case concerning the Lord *Craven*, &c. The substantialities and truth whereof he hath not (by any thing that he hath said) infirmed, nor can he refell; yea those very passages as related by him, considered abstractively from the particulars of the pretended paper, which by horrible wresting he hath sought to make speak, what they say not, and then hath joyned them to those passages to force them (if he could) to pronounce the same, (which I have already cut off and answered) cleare me sufficiently; therefore I shall not (being desirous to ease the Reader) rehearse what he hath said therein, nor further answer to it as I might, though so to do would tend much to the infamy of him, and my advantage; but shall refer the unprejudiced Reader to the said Book, & the Pamphlet examined as aforesaid, and that part of R F's reply, wherein are those passages, & upon serious consideration of the one & the other, with this my defence, let him judge, whether I need desire any more fair & fuller vindication? And whether any man (besides R.F. and such as are led by his spirit) pretending to ingenuity or honesty, would not have blushed so to have produced & misused them as he hath done? whose cankered bowels so plainly work to convert against me, what is my justification; and whose black malicious spirit so apparantly runs through the body and members of what he hath written as the very source and contagion thereof, that I need not give it any further demonstration; And indeed were it otherwise, yet it is so circularly interwoven with mingle mangles, and wrapt up with such interrogatory uncertainties and Ironical reflections, that there is nothing so positive as might deserve a rational reply; and the ground work or foundation falling, or rather shakeing, of what he hath sought to build thereupon, what he hath endeavored so to raise must needs come to the ground; True it is, I readily lent him (at his desire) the

*Book* aforesaid partly to try what he would do therewith, & partly to leave him without excuse although I then expected some such wretched mis-use thereof as he hath made, & poysonous extraction which the *Book* it self corrects, to the recording of his shame and disingenuitie for ever.

And now having (or rather what he hath produced as evidence against me) cleared my innocencie from his gross and slanderous imputations, I shall proceed to speake a little more particularly of this matter, the clamor whereof hath made such a ring in this Nation.

To what hath been already said, I do further declare, that as I have used no indirect dealing, so it hath not been in my heart, or desire at any time to do this man wrong, much lesse to designe the ruine of his Estate, that I might have part, as is most falsely suggested; my soul even abhorr'd, and my hands have alwayes been kept clear from any such wickedness, (as my whole course in publique affairs & many families in this Nation whom I freely endeavoured (as I saw just cause) to keep from ruine, and was instrumentall to preserve, (can witness:) But being intrusted by the State I was faithfull thereunto, that the Common-Wealth might receive no detriment, and did (in the discharge thereof) communicate what came to my knowledge of him (as of others) to those in authority whom it did concern, who considered and did therein, as they saw appertained to justice; And that I neither desired nor designed to do him wrong, but the contrary, I shall give one plaine (I may say undeniable) Demonstration, of which I leave the reasonable to judge, viz.

*Drury* and *Brisco* (the two onely Witnesses against *Fauconer* as to perjury) being in custody by vertue of the *Council of State's* Warrant, as Traytors, and under my Examination; I had then an opportunity (had I desired or designed any such thing as *R. F.* layes to my charge, or had been such a man as he represents me) to have shut the door against this last attempt, (viz. the conviction of *Fauconer*)  
for



for the retring of this Estate, and consequently to have prevented all that wrong and abuse which (in order thereunto) hath been since done me (both in print and otherwise) by his Agents and Advocates. For these two having been alwayes Enemies to the *Common-wealth*, and in arms against it; the one a Coliounel [ a Papist ] the other a Captain; and having been at *Breda* in the time of the Treaty there, and the conclusion thereof between the Scotch Commissioners and their King, where (and in those parts) they waited for new Employment (under him) against the State, till they were ready to perish, and then petitioned him to take into his Princely consideration their extremities who had been alwayes ready to prostrate their lives in his Majesties most royal Fathers service, and were no less willing and ready to prosecute the same in what he should command, and that some course might be taken for their present subsistence, that their future endeavors might not be buried in that unavoidable calamity which their known loyalty had reduced them unto, (as the *Petition* hath it, which *Drury* upon examination tendered to me as the original draught of the *Petition* presented by themselves and other Officers, to the said King for the effecting of their desires) wherein they entreated the Lord *Cravens* assistance. And *Drury* appearing to me (as did *Brisco*) by his pleading on *Cravens* behalf before I asked him one question, or signified the reason of his apprehension, and by his continual interjecting his Plea to the same purpose throughout his examination, to have come over from beyond the seas upon some such Errand, as they were afterwards made use of: And they both having given me in their Examinations under their hands, an account of their bearing arms against the *Common-Wealth* from first to last, and of their being at *Breda*, and doing as aforesaid, I might either have recommitted them to prison, or in prison detained them, or have procured them to be tryed for their lives, and executed as Traytors (they being desperate Enemies to the *Common-Wealth*, and without the Act of Pardon, and coming over without the allowance of the

State

*State*, and their own Examinations, as well as others, witnessing against them ) or have taken from *Drury* the original draught of the said *Petition*, wrote ( as was said ) with *Fauconers* hand; and so there had been neither matter on which to raise, or Witnesses whereby to effect what hath been done against *Fauconer*: But contrary hereunto, I continued their liberty upon paroll, and took not from *Drury* the said draught of the said *Petition*; and when I was asked by some why I did so, as foreseeing and being sensible of the use that would be (and which hath since been) made of it against the *Common-Wealth*, and expressing somewhat to that purpose; I replied to this effect, That I did so in regard there were mutterings abroad, as if the Lord *Craven* had received wrong, and now that there were some which could testifie in his behalf, the *Council* had laid their power upon them. And I added, That whatever were the issue, yet this I had done in uprightness, and that the *Common-Wealth* might not sustain the least blemish upon their proceedings. And this is the naked truth as it was in my heart; for it was always my desire, and I often exprest it, That the *Common-Wealth* might not have a Tittle of any mans but what was right; and the same I pursued as I saw just cause, and had opportunity and power, and bore my Testimony against such as endeavoured the contrary.

Now whereas it may be said, *How do these things agree with the remanding Drury to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and detaining of him there till the end of that Sessions, wherein the Indictment was found against Fauconer; so that a Tryal could not be had before his conviction, and before the next Sessions the vote passed for sale of his Estate? And with the not reporting of Drury and Brisco's Examinations aforesaid, which tended to the vindication of the Lord Craven; whereas those that made against him were reported? And with my purchasing a considerable part of his Estate? ( all which R.F. hath laid to my charge as indirect dealing, ( and therein keeps a great ado ) from the Pamphlet, entituled, A true and perfect Narrative, &c.*



I answer, Although that Pamphlet; with all the particulars therein, and the residue of the contents thereof, are at large argued and answered in the aforesaid Book, entitled, *The Lord Cravens Case*, which, as I have said, I lent *R. F.* at his desire, that of the truth of things in behalf of the Commonwealth, he might not be ignorant, and unto which (because not refell'd or infirm'd by *R. F.*) I have already, to avoid prolixity, referr'd the Reader for satisfaction; yet that J may not seem to avoid speaking because unable to answer; nor leave the Reader for the clearing of these things, at such a distance as the perusal of those books which he may not have by him; J shall in short Reply.

1. To the first, *Drury* was not remanded into safe custody by me for any such intent or purpose in the least, as to obstruct proceedings that Sessions, nor was it so much as in my thoughts; but because *Drury* being a prisoner to the Council for Treason, which he & his fellow *Brisco* had confessed, & under examination, did suffer himself to be treated, sworn, and examined in a Case wherein the Common-Wealth was concern'd, without first acquainting the Council or Committee, or me (who had let him have his liberty upon perol) therewith, which he ought to have done; or declaring unto them (who so treated, swore, & examined him,) that he was in such a condition, by which his behaviour he appeared not to be in that indifferency and uprightness as became a Witness, but in combination against the State, whose Prisoner he was: Not that the offence was because he was examined on his Lords behalf (had that been the thing in design to hinder, it could, as hath been said, easily have been prevented either by keeping him and *Brisco* prisoners, or taking away the draught of their petition, or having them both tryed:) Nor that J apprehended that his Testimony could acquit his Lord of the guilt, for which the Parliament adjudged his Estate to be confiscated; his very examination being a further proof of his Lords delinquency, not an acquittal, as anon vwill appear. Nor that proceed-  
ings

ings should not have been had against *Fauconer* in a legal way, ( had it been so, he would have been detained longer then four dayes, and his Lords Friends constrained to have past thorough the bars and locks of the Authority of the Council ( which was by Act of Parliament ) thereunto ) but for the Reasons aforesaid. Nor had *Drury* been at liberty, could there [reasonable] have been expected a Tryal that Sessions, though the *Narrator* aforesaid, on whose bottom, or rather falshood, *R. F.* hath raised this slander upon me, hath alledged, That *Fauconer* might have been tryed, had not *Drury* been restrained by me, and layes it before the Reader, as if his not being tryed that Sessions, was the ground wherefore the passing of the Bill engrost, was not prevented: And before the next Sessions, saith he, the Bill of sale of the Lord *Craven's* Estate to be sold, did pass; For neither was *Fauconer* ( who must have pleaded to the Indictment ere a Tryal could have been ) summoned to appear; nor was he in custody; nor was there a certainty whether he might be found in that short space of time wherein *Drury* was detained, which was but four dayes; or had he been found, summon'd, or attach't, could it be expected that ( in a case of such concernment to himself and the Commonwealth ) he should have Witnesses, in so short a time, ready, the matter of Fact being done beyond the seas some years before, where none but Enemies to the State were present, ( who must be, if any, his Compurgators ) and the *Parliament's* adjudging of the Case, having put by the expectation of any such Tryal, or that the chief Justice *Kells* would have bound him up peremptorily to have pleaded within that time, and so consequently have constrained him to impossibilities, he having so rational and just ground of Plea for a longer: Nor ( had all these things concurr'd ) could it have been tryed that Sessions, in regard the Indictment was wrong laid; or if it had been tryed, could it have done otherwise then miscarry? for that the original deposition on which the Indictment was grounded and recited in *hac Verba*, could not be found, as is more at large argued in



*Cravens* Case aforesaid, pag. 31, 32, 33, 34. which R.F. (such is his fallacious manner of dealing where he cannot answer ) calls a *company of blind supposals, and childish arguings*; and bids me *print it*; and saith *hee'l be my bondman if it any way help me, nay, if it doth not further discover my folly, and that he would have wrote it, but that, he saith, it is as long as impertinent*; and then saith, *This is enough*. [ Priest-like indeed. ] But whether his saying so, doth convict the thing, or render me, or him as deserving that which he casts on me, and whether he be not my *bondman*, let men of understanding upon perusing these passages, and what is here asserted, judge.

To the *second*, I neither transmitted, nor reported any of the informations in this affair to the Parliament, nor was I so to do, but to the Committee of the Council of State for examinations and discoveries, who reported them to the Council of State, and the Council to the Parliament; unto which Committee I communicated the said examinations of *Drury* and *Brisco*, as I had done the others; but neither from them, nor the Council, received I any order to transmit them, or not, and so had nothing further lying upon me as my duty, but to keep them safe with the rest of the things of that nature with which I was entrusted; nor do I know of any reason wherefore the Council reported them not; perhaps it was ( and it is very likely the reason ) because the Parliament took not the informations on which they grounded their first vote of confiscation, again into consideration; but notwithstanding the often and long debates afterwards, during the space of full seventeen Months, and what was offer'd, urg'd, and earnestly sought to be inforc't upon his behalf, still saw cause to adhere unto what they had at first voted; and so the Council might judge the reporting of these needless, especially being taken above a year after their first information, as their dates make manifest.

But as for concealing these Examinations because they cleared his said Lord, which the *Narrator* aforesaid, pag. 44. and

and R F. pag 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. and to know the reason of me wherefore the Council of State reported them not; *Cravens Council* so much insisted upon in prosecution of this question, for that purpose in behalf of his Lord, at the Committee of Parliament sitting in the *Star-Chamber Novemb. 23. 1654.* to whom his Petition was refer'd as *unjust and indirect dealing, and done in design to ruin his Estate*, and of which so much clamor is made. I say, It's an abominable and false calumny; for, as I have said, I concealed them not, but communicated them, as I did the other informations; nor have I known nor perceived any such intention in the Council or their Committees in letting them lye unreported, or any thing in them but *integrity and uprightness* in this whole business, as I then declared to the Committee of Parliament aforesaid, and am now made free to do the *Council* and their *Committee* this right in the face of all men; and that this is so, their permitting *Drury* and *Brisco* to enjoy their liberties upon what I said to some of them as aforesaid, and *Drury* to keep the pretended original draught of the Petition, and not restraining their liberties afterwards, nor trying them, nor at all hindering the course taken for the conviction of *Fauconer*; nor interposing with their, or the Authority of Parliament, then sitting: These proceedings though of so bold and high a nature (as the like hath not been heard of) and tending in the very foundation of them (as is manifest by the use since made of it) to the scandalizing of their proceedings, and arraignment of their justice, is a plain demonstration. Had I known to the contrary, I should not have kept silence; but have born my Testimony against it, as having received mercy not to have served (knowing it to be so) the base ends, or unjust commands of any in Authority, or other person upon any consideration whatsoever.

To conclude this particular, let the impartial understanding men in the Laws (who are Friends to the Commonwealth) read and weigh the Examinations of *Drury* and *Brisco*, hereunto annexed, and judge whether instead of clear-



clearing their Lord from the guilt of Delinquency, *viz. Adherency to the Enemy of this Commonwealth*, (the ground on which the Parliament voted the Confiscation of his Estate, of which more by and by) they do not prove it strongly upon him? And whether they are not sufficient enough in themselves to bottom a sequestration upon, (by the Law) were there no other Testimony? Finally, If so be the said Examinations of those two men (their choice Witnesses for the disproving of *Fauconers* Testimony, the grand Wheel on which hath turned all the late transactions in *Cravens* behalf) do render him guilty, (as upon perusal and weighing, let it be judged whether it doth not so appear) what need there any more to be said for the clearing of the Council, the Committee, and my self from the foul calumnies and false suggestions, as aforesaid, of concealing the said Examinations which they say (and thereupon make such a noise) tended to his justification?

3. To the last, I did contract for part of his Estate, and why might I not as well as another, being sold by Act of Parliament upon their Judgement of Delinquency? But I withdrew, and went not thorough with my Contract because I foresaw what use (as hath been since discovered) would be made thereof, *viz. The rendring of me a party*, and so to cut off my Testimony in the behalf of the Commonwealth, (which Testimony of mine is their great trouble, and a principal cause of the flinging up of all this, and the rest of the dirt in this *Libel*, and other-where upon me) though such my withdrawing and reserving of my self free, was much to my prejudice, as there be that can bear witness, and I could largely make to appear: And he that went on where I left, had it, (as far as I know) at the very same rates as I had agreed to, without any consideration of advantage accruing thereby to me whatsoever. And so as I am not, nor never was possessed of any part or parcel of his Estate, either in my own, or under any other Name, so I am clear of having *carried on any private bargain* therein with any one, or of ever having or designing

a Title-consideration upon the quitting of that my interest, or upon my Relation to that business directly or indirectly; or of having *under pretences of publike interest drove on a design of my own private*, (with which R. F. slanders me, pag. 103.) in this or any other business in relation to the publike, and under covert or pretence thereof; Charge me who can, I here bid open defiance to all the World to prove any such thing upon me during my whole course in publike Affairs, in which it is well known, I had opportunities and temptations enough, but alwayes obtained this mercy, to be kept clean in heart & hand from any such thing: And so in the presence and fear of the Lord, whose dread was with me, and kept me; I can say I came into, and passed through, and left all publike imployments, which were neither few, nor inconsiderable; and hereunto I have the answer of a good conscience, even the Witness of him who is greater then all, that my life, and all I had, was never so dear to me as the Common-Wealth, nor minded in comparison of it, but for its sake was put to the stress, which is now in my retirement (during this hour wherein all unclean and malicious spirits are let loose) my rejoicing and exceeding great reward, though of man I have, and do receive the contrary.

But as for *denying such my contract*, its a wicked lye, I have not done it at any time; nor did I relinquish it upon any apprehension of scandal that either was, or like to be, (as R. F. by information, as he saith, suggesteth p. 103.) for I was always clear on the contrary, but for the reason aforesaid; nor did the Committee of Parliament lay it to my charge, *Whether I did contract or not* but onely put the question to me at the desire of *Cravens* Counsel in behalf of his Lord, who thought (but he was mistaken) to have found me a purchaser, and so to have taken off my Testimony in the behalf of the Common-Wealth; but I was present there for the information of the Committee, for which cause they had desired, (not summon'd as to a charge) my coming to them by their Register as they did at the same time several who



who were eminent members of the Council of State, and of their Committee for Examinations and Discoveries when that business was transacted; and Secretary *Thurloe* also ( who was then Secretary to the English Ambassadors in *Holland*, when the Appeal was made to the *Sates General*, and their jurisdiction, in the behalf of *Craven* in the case aforesaid, from the jurisdiction of the Parliament of *England*.) And ~~also~~ <sup>at first</sup> that question asked me by the Committee as aforesaid in my answer thereunto; I did neither shuffle nor prevaricate with the Committee, nor put off an answer till I saw those present who were ready to produce the *Contracts* out of the book, ( as *R. F.* falsely affirms, as he saith, by information ) they are all abominable lyes, especially the last, which I neither saw, nor came into my thoughts. And as for the rest of what thou sayest thou hast by information, but dost not mention of whom, and thy Queries whether I said not so and so to one in my study at *White-Hall*, whom thou namest not, when I shall see any thing relating unto me deserving an Answer under the hands of either of them to whom thou pretendest, I may make a Reply.

To close this particular, Had any thing been in design, as *R. F.* and his Confederates would fix upon me, otherwise might have been found then by meddling with that Estate, ( which could not otherwise be expected then to raise a clamor ) to have answered such ends, of which neither he nor his Accomplices might ~~not~~ have once heard so much as a whisper; but as I was clear, so I proceeded boldly, knowing that innocency would in the end triumph; and my open contracting at that time was not without reason as to the publike, it being a demonstration to honest men, that if I had known any thing but honesty in the bottom, on which was grounded that Judgement, I would not have contracted my self for part of the Estate which by that Judgement was confiscated.

As for Major *Fauconer*, I neither knew him, nor heard that such a man was beyond the seas, till ( after his coming from *Breda*, where he was at the time of the Treaty be-

between the *Scotch* Commissioners and their King ) he was brought to me to give an account of what designs he knew there to have been hatch't against the Common-Wealth, which I received according to the Trust committed to me by the Council in things of that nature; and finding it to be of seasonable and great importance to the safety of the Common-Wealth, it being of designs generally laid over the Nation, and of several of the Heads and chief Actors therein particularly in *Norfolk*, (which a few months after brake forth into an open insurrection) and it agreeing in many particulars with what I had received from other of my Agents, I gave credit thereunto. And this as I have said, is the first knowledge J had of the man, and that which gave the occasion of my conversing with him; but as for any thing designed by me against *Cravin*; and then sending *Fauconer* over the Seas to effect and act it (as hath been whispered into the ears of some in chiefeft Authority) or corrupting of *Fauconer* by moneys, or otherwise, to swear falsely; or any knowledge or apprehension that he had in any particular untruly deposed; or putting him upon straits of time, or any other inconveniences whereby he might be surpris'd in his understanding or memory, or using any provocation for that purpose, or that he might give in a wrong information, I am (in the presence of the Lord who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and coming) clear and innocent.

*And thus much in reference to my self.*

---

F

As



## As to the STATE.

THE question in the Case is not Whether the Words *Barbarous and inhumane Rebels*, were in the Petition of the Officers presented the King at *Breda*, in which *William* (called Lord) *Craven*, is said to have assisted? or whether what *Fauconer* gave therein, be a true Testimony? as that on which the Parliament grounded their Vote of Confiscation at first; and afterwards their judgement for sale of his Estate, ( though it hath been the design and artifice of his Agents and Advocates ( and of *R. F.* in particular ) thus fallaciously to state it, and in prosecution thereof, having got a Verdict of Perjury against *Fauconer*, as to that clause onely have thereupon founded this loud lying outcry, viz. *That upon the single Testimony of that scandalous and perjured person, the Parliament did give judgement for the sale of his Estate*; and have upon this Wheel turned all their late transactions for the retrival thereof, to the undermining the Act of Parliament, and blemishing their Justice.) But whether he the said *Craven* being a Native and Subject of this Commonwealth, did not repair to the declared Enemy thereof, viz. *Charles Stuart*, Eldest SON to the late King (then at *Breda* in Treaty with the Scotch Commissioners, for the instating of him into the Throne of England, and where it was agreed to instate him by force of Arms into the said Dominion, and where many of his Councillors of State, and Officers were met, and were there hatching and laying designs to be acted throughout the Commonwealth of England, and which afterwards were endeavoured to be put in Execution.) And whether he the said *Craven* had not then, and thereat, and during the time of the aforesaid Treaty, and the conclusion thereof, ( where it was agreed as aforesaid ) converse and familiarity with the said King ( the declared enemy of the Commonwealth ) in his privy chambers, and otherwise, and with his Councillors of State, select Juncto, and Officers?

cers? which to do is *adherency to the declared Enemy of the Commonwealth, and consequently Treason by the known Laws of the Land.* And that he the said Lord Craven hath so done, is positively proved [to say nothing of *Fauconers* Testimony, to invalidate which as to what he hath said in this particular, nothing hath yet been offered] not onely by four Witnesses, viz. *Reyley, Ketchingman, Benson, and Moubray*, sworn before the Vote of Confiscation, and in consideration with the *Parliament* when they resolved that Vote, but by *Bardsey*, (sworn before the *Council of State*, and before the *Parliament*, when they ordered his Name to be put in the Bill for his Lands to be sold) and by *Priswick*, sworn before the Commissioners for Sequestrations, Nov. 18. 1651. and by *Drury* and *Brisco* in their Examinations, which they owned upon their oaths at the Upper-bench on the Tryal of *Fauconer*, where they being produced in *Cravens* behalf as the onely Witnesses for *Fauconers* conviction of Perjury, proved his *Delinquency*. And the *Apherency* aforesaid to the declared Enemy of the *Commonwealth*, [thus proved] is \* *that on which the Parliament have* \* When I grounded such their Vote and Judgement, as aforesaid, Against speak of that on which the Parliament grounded such their Vote and which and its proof, nothing hath yet been offered, as J have seen or have heard.

Judgement, I speak *Ex manifesto*, upon what the Testimonies themselves say; but as for that which directed every individual member to give his Vote & Judgement, and what further Evidence might be of, or amongst themselves when they debated and pronounced it, I meddle not with.

So that *Cravens* Case as it is stated by his Agents and Advocates to have been grounded by the Parliament as to the Confiscation of his Estate on those Words, *Barbarous and inhumane Rebels*, and on the single testimony of *Fauconer* therein, [on which particular clause of his information onely, they have endeavoured to fix a Perjury] withall they have said thereabouts, the clamors that have been made, the noises raised, are clean out of doors, as is manifest; for neither was the *Parliaments* Vote and Judgement



grounded upon those words; nor on *Fauconers* single testimony therein, but otherwise as aforesaid; nor is there any need at all of *Fauconers* testimony to prove that on which their vote, and Judgement was so grounded.

And thus the *Deceptio Visus*, Blind or Foggy Mist of Barbarous, and Inhumane Rebels Corruption, Perjury, &c. (raised to deceive the understandings of men, into an apprehension as if there were never the like horrible injustice, & Indirect proceedings used, and exercised) being struck aside, removed, and dispel'd, the true and substantial ground of the *Parliaments* Vote and Judgement is apparently to be seen, and the reason of the justice, to every sober understanding: Thus much for the ground.

As for that which gave the *Parliament* occasion at first to take Cognisance of this matter, and their particuler Votes thereupon, and the *Appeale* made in his behalfe from the Judgement and Jurisdiction of the *Parliament* to a forraigne power viz the *States Generall* of the *United Provinces*; instead of addressing himselfe to the *Parliament* in his defence, and the particulars thereof, and this whole businesse, I refer the understanding Reader, to the relation of them all at large in the Book aforesaid, intituled the *Lord Cravens case* &c. and to the answers of the objections raised therein on his behalfe; and upon serious consideration of the whole, let such judge; Whether the manner of the *Parliaments* proceedings therein, be not cleared, as is the ground of their Judgement.

For though such an *Appeal* was made (as I suppose) never the like before was had of, Arraigning, and charging the Justice of the *Parliament* in their proceedings on that cause, and Judgement therein with oppression, and injustice, as grounded on prooffe ridiculous, and utterly false; or if true, yet frivolous, and not applicable to the cause whereon the Judgement was given against him: And in case that there had been prooffe, yet affirming that there is no Law in *England* to warrant such proceedings: And so concluding the Judgement to be unjust, and void; And demanding

'demanding that the same be annulled, cancelled, and re-  
 'voked; that the Witnesses be <sup>as</sup> perjured calumniators,  
 'and he put into the possession of his estate again, alledg-  
 'ing that he was a sworn servant to that State, and there-  
 'fore not to be condemned by the Parliament, for his cur-  
 'resie, and duty (as he calls it) towards their Lord.  
 'And pressing them thereunto from their usuall  
 'goodness in upholding, and assisting the oppressed, and  
 'for the redress of their own honour, and upholding  
 'of their power, authority, and prerogative, &c. And  
 though the Laws, of this nation are so severe, and strict a-  
 gainst such as make their Appeals to Forraigne Jurisdictions,  
 from the authority and Jurisdiction of their own Country,  
 (viz.) That such Incurr Premunire, which is forfei-  
 ture of their Liberty, and estates, and all they have but  
 life (this crime being in effect a deniall of the supremaoy  
 of the Jurisdiction of their own Country, and the Subordi-  
 nating, and subjecting it in that particular, to that State  
 to whom the Appeale is made.) And, though the Parlia-  
 ment had a full relation of the said Appeale, from their  
 \*extraordinary Ambassadors then in Holland, by Letters  
 dirceted to the Council of State, and of the States gene-  
 rall taking Cognizance of the cause, and assuming Juris-  
 diction, and authoritie judicially to proceed therein, by  
 receiveing all the Papers concerning the particulars afore-  
 said (though for matters onely concerning the Common-  
 Wealth of England, and in behalfe of a person who was  
 a Subject, Native, and Member thereof) and causing  
 them to be Registred, and permitting Witnesses to be pro-  
 duced, and examined before them in his behalfe, and in  
 ordering their Commissioners, (appointed to Treat with  
 the said Ambassadors) to deliver the said Paper (wherein

*convenienc time to vindicate the honor and power of the Parliament, and shall do the same upon the other Paper, herewith sent concerning the Queen of Bohemia; whereby the King of Scotland, is asserted likewise to be King of England &c. Say the Ambassadors St. John and Strickland in their letter to the Council; dated Hague May 30. 1651. Read June 6. 1651. In our Letter to the council, you will see how the Prince Elector, and my Lord Craven have fallen upon the Parliament in a [tender] Poem; your Lordship will see all the particulars, and we shall in due time do our duty, here to present it. In my judgement the Elector, and queen, and Craven have given you a good ground to do more then you resolved to do, Saith Ambassador Strickland in his Letter dated Hague May*

*pross  
 As for Civilian, &c  
 for whether they will not  
 follow if this is the reason  
 By Law of Nations*

*\*We have here  
 with sent your  
 Lordships an ap-  
 peale in the be-  
 halfe of my Lord  
 Craven, from  
 the justice of the  
 Parliament of  
 England unto  
 the Assembly  
 here, which as  
 the papers beares  
 is intended to  
 be delivered to  
 us, and which  
 whether it be or  
 not, we do in-  
 tend to take a*



amongst other particulars, *the then King of Scotcs is affirmed to be King of England* ) in the name of the said States, to the said Ambassadors &c. And though the Parliament also received an account as aforesaid, of their said Ambassadors high resentment, of the said appeale, and the reviveing, and owning thereof by the States, as absolutely Derogatory, to the Undoubted interest, Rights, Power, and Jurisdiction of the Parliament, who have absolute power, Jurisdiction, and authority of it selfe, without depending on any other State, or Prince whatsoever, &c. And of the said Ambassadors, answer thereunto; sutable to their trust, and the Independant Sovereignty, and honor of the Parliament of *England*, who in so high a measure were, reproached, and slandered with the false-hoods, and absurdities mentioned in those papers: And of their Proffestation therin against the matter of the said Papers, and the States assumeing the *Cognizance*, and *Jurisdiction*; And of their Declaration, that it did not in right, or justice appertain to them to intermeddle therein &c. And of their demands that the said papers and proceedings thereupon be cast out, and the registers thereof vacated, that nothing so Degrogatory to the honor, and interest of the Common-Wealth, of *England*, might remain upon their Record to Posteritie, or that might give ground to any subject, or member thereof to seem to have cause to justify any Treasonable practise against it, though a sworn Servant to those States, out of his duty to the said States, or from any order of their ministers, which he, the said Lord *Craven* had done &c. I say notwithstanding all these things, and their knowledge of them; yet the Parliament ordered, and caused a Sammons to be issued out, Proclaimed and Printed, *July 3. 1651.* for him to make *his personal appearance before them on the third of September following*, whereby he had an opportunity to alledge what he had to say in his own behalfe. And although he neither made appearance at the said time limited in person ( it falling out to be the day on which the  
King

Note.

Note.

King of Scots and his whole Army werẽ routed at *Worcester* ) or by Petition so testified to the truth of his being seen to have subscribed it, as might give the Parliament ground to take cognizance thereof, ( for there came along with it <sup>none</sup> so to witnesse; and therefore the Parliament permitted it not to be read, and if they had, there was no other thing in excuse in that Petition, but that he desired to be permitted to answer by his Friends and Council, in regard the present conjunction of affairs there did not permit him to come in person ) yet they took not the advantage to make sale of his Lands till *June 22. 1652.* above nine months after his said limited day of appearance, at which time [and not before] they voted his Name to be put in the Bill (after the reading of his Petition then presented) for his Lands to be sold, ( the Rents and Profits being only received till then, as is usual in Sequestrations. ) And although until the said 22. of *June* there appeared nothing before them in defence and excuse of his not personal appearing then as aforesaid and in his *Petition* then read not a word thereof, *but to be heard by his Council:* Yet upon the *Petition* of his Friends, they took his Case into debate again the day before the Act passed as a *Law*; and on that very day as it passed as a *Law*, viz. *Aug. 4. 1652.* they considered something that concerned the Entail, of part of his Lands, yea upon his own *Petition*, Read *Octob. 29. 1652.* (above two months after the Bil past engross'd, and his Name therein as aforesaid) they took in consideration his tender of a *sum of money* for the redemption of his Estate, and debated twice thereupon. But neither then, nor at any time before during the space between the first *Vote of Confiscation*, and the passing of the *Bill* ( which was full *seventeen Months* ) did they upon any debate take the said *Vote* into consideration again, but ( notwithstanding the many great *Debates, Overtures, and Influences* in his behalf, and the representation of *Fauconers* being convicted of *Perjury*, as the last and great attempt ) did see cause to adhere still to the same, and to rank his Name amongst



mongst other *Delinquents* mentioned in the said *Act* for his *Lands* to be sold; Upon what weighty reasons and just grounds, the understanding Reader may by this time plainly perceive through all the mysts that have been cast before it; for whose right information in the truth of these things ( of which such a *Dim* is made in the World) as well as for the vindication of mine own *innocency*, and the proceedings and Justice of the *State* ( which *R.F.* in his *Epistle* to *Craven*, tearms *C L U B - L A W*, and saith it is the fortune of the Wars, where many an honest man that stands by and means no harm, gets a knock as well as those who began the quarrel. I have been constrained to be thus particular.

Thus much as to *CRAVEN*.

Secondly,

## Secondly, for *Christopher Love*.

THE man is dead, and in his ashes, he hath answered long since the *Justice* of the *State*, and before the *Tribunal* of him who hath with an outstretched arm delivered *England* from the *Trayterous* designs, and *Bloody* Plots of him (whilest alive) and his *Confederates*. Therefore I shall say little more then I am constrained to what is pretended to be by him charged on me before the time of his Execution, choosing rather by silence to be exposed to the censure of some, then by replying (how manifest soever in my justification) to seem to raise my defence upon the Grave of a dead man, who whether he wrote so of me as is suggested, I know not; this I am sure of, he cannot answer.

But of his *Spirit* alive in *Ralph Farmer*, and the men of this generation, and to the *Treasons* of him and his *brethren* and *confederates*, whereof they were attainted, (upon presumption of my having a hand in the discovery of which, and bringing them to *Justice*, he charges, and seeks thereby to prove me not only a *blood-thirsty*, but a *blood-sucking person*) I am constrained in my own, and the *vindication* of the *State*, to speak, and briefly to shew,

*First* in general, What these *Treasons* are.

*Secondly* in particular, how far they respect *Christop. Love*.

*First* in general, What these *Treasons* are.

No sooner was the breath out of the late *Kings* body, but the men of this generation (who before had struggled so much to break in pieces the *Army*, and the honest interest wrapt up in it, & desperately engaged *ENGLAND* and *IRELAND* for that purpose) began to entertain thoughts of setting up his Eldest Son King of *ENGLAND*, in the subversion and overthrow of the Government of the *Common-Wealth*, newly declared thereupon, (whether out of love and truth of heart to him and his party, or to serve their own Domination and revenge, I leave to him and his Friends to judge.) And the *Scottish Nation* having the same Game to play, and not knowing how to effect it otherwise then by the discontented interests and



influences of these men as an expedient, or third party, (whom they had experienced well enough how to *cajole* & engage under the pretence of a *Kirk & Covenant*-interest) acquaint them, ' That they intended to apply themselves ' to the King, in which application they would consider the ' Presbyterian party in England, as themselves; and that the ' Foundation of the Agreement, should be the Covenant; ' and desire a constant correspondency, and good understanding between those here, and them in Scotland.

This *overture* occasioned the first meeting of the men concerned in the following *Treasons*, at which the *gracious disposition of the Prince was spoken of*, & how that *loyalty & the sense of his suffering*; engaged them to attempt something in his behalf, if he would close with the Scots and take the covenant; and this produced the first *Treaty* at the *Hague*.

That *Treaty* bringing forth nothing, the King of Scots sends to these men to procure another *Treaty* between the Scots and Him, (as the Scots had before for a *Treaty* with the King) and assures them, That if they could obtain it, and the Scots to moderate their propositions, he would give satisfaction to the Scots.

This they take into consideration, and send to the Scots to make another application to the King, and to moderate their propositions.

The Scots returned, ' That they would make another ' application to the King; but withall, they said it should be ' upon the same Terms, for that the former breach at the ' *Hague* had occasioned rather the heightning of their Propositions, then the moderating of them, and desired ' them to make use of their interest with the King to give ' them satisfaction.

Hereupon these met, considered of, concluded, and sent a *Petition* to the King for that purpose, and Letters to the Queen, *Fermyn* and *Percy* to perswade the King to give the Scots satisfaction.

These returned, ' That however things seemed to them, ' yet the King was resolved to give the Scots satisfaction, & ' that to that end a *Treaty* was appointed at *Jersey*, & *Percy* advised them to send one from hence to the *Treaty*:

Fur-

Furthermore, ' That if the King and his Privy Council  
' could not agree there, he would remove the Treaty to  
' *Breda*, & at last cast himself on the *Scottish* Commissioners.

Accordingly an Agent was pitch't upon and resolved,  
*viz.* Capt. *Titus*, who is sent from these to *Jersey*, and one  
hundred pounds raised amongst them to bear his charges;  
Where he spake with the King, & *Libertin* the *Scotch* Com-  
missioner, Tels him from what party in *England* he was sent,  
' represents the Presbyterian party considerable; had assu-  
' rance & Letters from the King to the Ministers, and Pres-  
' byterian party here. That he would give satisfaction to the  
' *Scots*: That to that end the Treaty was removed to *Breda*,  
' whither he advised them to send Commissioners, and  
' that he took notice of their non-compliance with the  
' present powers.

This Treaty being ended, Capt. *Titus* hearing that the  
Council of State understood that he had been at *Jersey*,  
dares not go to *England*, but sends a Letter (amongst o-  
ther things) for one to come to him to *Callice*, to receive  
the account of his Agency.

Upon the reading whereof these agree, and send one of  
their confederacy to *Callice*, who having received of Capt.  
*Titus* the account of transactions, returned, and to those  
who sent him gives the relation thereof, and the Copy of  
the Kings Letter aforesaid, (the original being sent to Ald.  
*Bunce* in *Holland*, for fear of miscarriage) and *Titus* his  
Narrative also in Writing, which were [all of them] then  
communicated. Also that *Titus* was in debt, having bor-  
rowed some money of *Jermyn*.

This occasioned the drawing of a \* Commission, ena-  
bling their Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, Ald. *Bunce*, Ma-  
jor General *Masse*, and Capt. *Titus*, to treat in the Name  
of the Presbyterian party in *England* with the King at  
*Breda*, and to assist their brethren the *Scots*; and when it  
was moved by some, What power they had to send a Com-  
mission? It was answered, The King had sent to them so to  
do, and they had also many secluded members, whose Au-  
thority

\* Note.



thority they look'd upon to be better then those at Westminster; which together with instructions thereunto annexed, are sent by *Mason*, *Percy's* servant (who came hither on purpose to give the King of Scots an account of proceedings, and at *Graves-End* had those Papers brought him by three of the correspondents ) Letters also were drawn and sent to the *Queen*, *Percy*, and *Jermyn*, *Willoughby*, *Masse*, *Bunce*, &c. to forward the Agreement, and to act as authorized, and *Titus* had more money.

[ Note. ]

The business being thus put into a likely way of issue, private \* Fasts were by them appointed to pray for a blessing in the Treaty, and for the continuation of the agreement afterwards; and *Percy* wrote to them to lend 10000 l. to the King, as that which would add much to the agreement; with how it might be raised, one of the Ministers moved a way, viz. The Ministers thus to move their friends, *Sir, you shall give me 20, 30, 40, 50 l. &c. for a charitable use, but you shall not ask me wherefore; but because they were not assured of the Kings giving satisfaction, it was forborn.*

Note.

\* The substance to this effect, To acquaint the said Ministers with his Majesties agreement with

This Treaty having produced the end designed, the King sends his Letters to several of the \* Ministers, That if they could not live quietly in England, they should come to him. Three or four of them also he desired for his Chaplains, and gave instructions to his General Agent to treat them civilly, to give \* Letters to them, and the Presbyterians in the City from him, and to press them to action.

the Scots, and with what he would do for satisfaction in matter of Religion and Presbyterian Government here in England; That confidence of their assistance, was one motive that induced his Agreement: That they would now join heartily with him and the Scots in the endeavour of his restitution: And that they having influence (not only upon their Parishes, but also on other parts of the Kingdom) would stir up not only their several congregations, but also other places where they had interest to join likewise with his Majesty for that purpose; and that they would privately pray for him and his good success.

The Ministers to whom to be delivered; to *Edm. Calamy*, *James Cranford*, *Christopher Love*, and *William Jenkins*, to be by them communicated to to the rest of the Ministers in and about the City of London.

But

But the Scots having got the King into their hands, through the mediation and influence of these, and so served their ends, deale with them otherwise: For though they did prepare (as they promised at *Breda*) to raise armes to put him in the Throne of England; yet not *Massey*, *Titus* nor the *English* ( whose interest in the *Presbyterian* party in England was made use of to bring the King, and them together ) were considered.

Of this, *Massey* and the rest complain to those here who very ill resented it, and thereupon sent a long Letter to the Kirke, and Committe of Estates, complaining thereof, attributing it to their pride, laying open in what condition they were; which with much more was wrote with white ink in a Table Book, and sent to *Scotland*.

*Dunbar* Fight followes, after which great Rout ( most of the Kirke party ) the Scots being in need of their help, court these here again; and the Kirke and Estates, and *Massey* wrote to them by Sea and Land; signifying the cause of the Rout, advising them to stand fast to the cause and Covenant, desiring money, and 3. or 5000 Muskets and Cases of Pistolls; and *Massey* and *Titus* particularly pressed for money, because of their wants.

These Letters, the correspondents aforesaid received, considered of, and agreed at that present to raise about three hundred pounds, to send to *Massey* and *Titus*, which the correspondents performed by 5. and 10. pounds &c. a man, and Letters were also by them returned to the Kirke, and Committee of Estates, and *Massey*.

Hereupon the Correspondencers began to have life again, the Scots preparations to be in the Field are signified hither; advice also to those here to Caution, Stedfastnesse, Timing of a Party seasonably here, and to write to the Kirke for Union &c. These here return the same Cautions to them, and advise *Massey* to take heed how he came into England, and that he bring with him a strong party: And from *Scotland* came hither returns of the Receipts of the money aforesaid, and of the Letters to the Kirke



'Kirke and State afore-mentiond, how seasonable they  
'were, how much union they effected, how it brake the de-  
'signs 'of the adverse Party, and how considerable it made  
'them: And waies of settling intilligence were also signified,  
'and made use of.

At length in *March* 1650. 1651. came an answer to what  
was signified in the Table Book aforesaid by Coll. *Bam-*  
*feilds* man, which gave an account of the State of *Scotland*;  
and in the same Packet, Letters came from *Bayly* ( their  
former Correspondent, in the behalfe of the Kirke ) and  
from their Lords *Belcaris*, *Argile Londoun*, and *Lowlkian*,  
*wishing them here to give Credit to Bamfeilds Negotiation*  
' ( in regard he was a *Cavaleine* ) pres for 5. or 10000.  
'pounds in money to buy Armes to furnish, and Ships  
'to bring over from beyond the Seas into *England*, 5000.  
'old Souldiers; propose a Generall to be chosen by these  
'here, to command them, and promise repayment when  
( as they said ) God should bleis their endeavors so as to  
cause a free Parliament in *England*. This *Agent* was re-  
turned with mony in his Pocket, and a Bill of exchange to  
*Bamfeild*.

Presently upon the coming of this Packet to them, from  
*Bamfeild*, *Thomas Cook* ( Generall Agent for the King  
of *Scot's* designs in *Engla a* ) was taken: Capt. *Potter*, ( an  
Apothecary in *Blackfryers London*, one of these Corres-  
pondents ) was imprisoned; *Titus* his Letters and Papers  
( mentioning the designs, agitated by *Bamfeild* in *England*  
particularly, the 5000. Souldiers from beyond the Seas as  
aforesaid, expressing at large, the parts from whence they were  
to March; the p'ace on which they were to Land in *England*;  
the name of him in a Cypher, who was to command in chief those  
forces; with Letters from the Marquiss of *Argyle*, and se-  
veral Noble men of *Scotland*, from the Queen concerning  
*Titus* his Negotiations from *France*, ) were brought ( with  
severall other things ) in their originalls by *Titus* his man  
to our extraordinary Ambassadors in *Holland*, who sent  
them to the Councell of State; and *Christopher Lee* with  
divers

divers of his Brethren, and other confederates in the Cabinet Junct<sup>o</sup> of the transactions aforesaid were apprehended by order of the Council; upon the aforesaid, and other Informations, and upon the report of a large Narrative of those designs, as they had been traced along by a member of the Council and Committee.

These apprehensions, and discoveries put a stop to the treasonable proceedings aforesaid, and gave occasion for the beginning of New, but of an other nature, (*viz*) the Examining, and bringing to justice the *Actors* therein as aforesaid, by order of the Council.

And not onely was the matter so highly Treasonable & dangerous, but the manner of transaction was as *Private & Subtil*: For their meetings were upon pretence of Religious Exercises; the places either in Shops of Commerce, or Ministers \* Studies; The way of communication as of news, \*Note: *seldom any Letters produced in their originalls, but by Copies, and those mostly in Characters, which for some time were kept in a Book; The person from whom it came as seldom asked, (that being generally known,) nor were any to enquire of names, and the Letters and Papers also were before hand put under a Candlestick: The contribution of money was under pretence of Charitable uses, for the Widow and Orphans, and poor distressed Gentlemen beyond the Seas: This money generally brought in Baggs, or papers, layd down in Ware-houses, Studies, and Chambers, but nothing said when brought, nor any seen to receive it.*

For the *Conspirators* who agitated, and carried on the Wheele of the design, they were men Tenaciously fixe thereunto upon a mistaken *Conscientious*, and *Religious Principle*, having the Ministers in greatest admiration, who were with them in Council, divers of them Souldiers, and some of them such as had served in the Army: These trayned up at a *Club* another generation of such as had been Officers, and others where they were instructed, and informed as occasion served, and as it seemed good to the former, some of whom usually resorted thither for that purpose:



purpose. A third rank consisted of the chief and great men for Purse, Conduct and Interest, of which I shall here be silent, in regard little as to them, was produced at the High Court of Justice; to whose proceedings, and what was made there to appear, I have confined for the most part what I have hitherto said of these Treasons in the general.

Secondly in particular, how far they respect *Christopher Love*.

*Titus* Letter ( to say nothing of what preceded ) signifying his fearfulness to come into England, and desiring one to be sent to *Calice* to receive an account of his Negotiations in *Jersey* (as aforesaid) was read in *his House*, where he was present with divers others, and where they concluded to send one to *Calice* to *Titus*.

In his *study* the person that was sent to *Titus*, as aforesaid, being returned, gave an account of his Journey, where *Christopher Love* was present, & many others, and where was read *Titus* his Narrative in way of a Diary of proceedings at *Jersey* and the Copy of the Kings Letter, as is before-mentioned.

There the Commission and Instructions to *Willoughby*, *Massey*, *Bunce* &c. and the Letters to the Queen, *Jermyn*, *Percy*, were read, debated, and concluded, & when some debate arose concerning what Authority they had to give or send a Commission, being privat persons, unto which it was answered, The King having sent to them so to do, was Authority sufficient. *Christopher Love* said, Come, come let it goe.

There the Letters were read which were agreed to be sent to *Scotland* upon *Masseys* complaint for their being neglected in *Scotland*; there the Letters from *Massey*, Committee of Estates, General Assembly after the fight at *Dunbar*, were read, which desired Money, Assistance, Arms, &c. There he pressed for the raising of Money upon those Letters from *Massey*, *Titus*, Committee of Estates, &c. viz. Four or five hundred pounds, saying, if they would not raise it them-

themselves, they must with their Friends; and spake to some to lend on that account, signifying the Contents of the letter, for Money, Arms, &c. and from whom, which sum was brought down to three hundred pounds.

There some of the Money was brought in, and laid down in his Room where he was present. There some of the Fasts aforesaid were kept, and he officiated at the same Fasts, and at other places.

There the Packet from Bampfild was read, (having a Letter [L] on it) the Letters alio from their Lords, Belcarris, London, Argyle, and from Bayly their Agent, moving for five or ten thousand pounds, for the furnishing of Arms; and shipping for five thousand old Soldiers to be brought from beyond the seas, the time when it should be repayed, and for a General to be nominated by them for those Forces.

There forty pounds was thought convenient by him and others to be sent to Bampfild, ten pounds to Bampfilds man was paid, and the other thirty pounds was sent by Bill of Exchange to Bampfild, and a Letter wrote with [B.] on it, brought to Capt. Potter for Bampfild, and said by the party that brought it, That it came from Mr. Love, Christopher Love and another being spoken to before to draw up the Letter.

These are in brief the Treasons against the Commonwealth, and the manner of their transaction, in which Christopher Love, his Brethren and Confederates in the general, and he in particular were concern'd, and for having to do in which he was executed, & unto which Doctor Drake, Capt. Massey, and Coll. Vaghan in one Indictment, and Capt. Potter in another, upon the arraignment for the said Treasons at the Bar of the said Court, pleaded guilty, as the Examinations, Papers, Indictments, and Proceedings upon record do make more at large to appear, to which I refer, & to the Book entituled, *A short Plea for the Common-wealth, &c.* Where they are set down with their effects, and the Tryal of Christopher Love, and his Demeanor thereupon; and on his Examination and Sentence, and his application



to the Parliament; together with the generation this case respects, *their deportment ab initio, their influence, Number, opportunity and Principles, and the danger of the Common Wealth as to all*: For should I herein be particular, and draw what naturally would flow from thence, I might fill a Volume; the very confession of one of them (*viz. Doctor Drake*) upon his examination, which he gave me with many teares, and which I took from his mouth with my own hand, whereunto he signed, being (as I remember) neer twenty sheets of Paper wrote on the right side, and Captain *Peters* as many more.

Neverthelesse through the mediation of the (now) *Pro-rector*, whom, and the Army of which he was (then) Generall they had in the highest hatred, and sought to cut off; they received mercy, and pardon from the State, after such their Arraignment, and confession; though sentenced to dye, as did the rest, who were not so much as brought to the Barr, though they were some of the most transcendant acts of high Treason that records witnessed to have been discovered, brought unto, and proved at Barr of justice in this Nation; designing and endeavoring by secret Plots, and open force the total overthrow, subversion and destruction of the Parliament, and Government of the Common-Wealth, their Army, friends, yea the very cause of Liberty, in which themselves engaged, and acted (many of them) in the beginning, worthily in their generations: And for this purpose espousing, falling into, and joyning with the contrary interest; *viz. the King* against whom they drew the first Sword, and vehemently sounded out the Alarm of war; and with the *Queen*, whole Idolatryes (as a Papist) they had bewailed publikely on their dayes of humiliation, and charged to be a cause of the Plagues on the Nation: And with *Fermyn* and *Percy*; And with the *Episcopalls* under whom they had suffered so much, and of whom they cryed out so loud, that the sword was awakened, and taken up to avenge their quarrell: And with all the parties of the  
bad

bad-men of these Nations, whose *Wickednesses, Bloodsheds,* and *Delinquencies* they had publickly confessed : And with *Papists* and *Rebells*, ( for having espoused the interest, they must needs be partakers with the friends thereof, & Carriers of it on against whom they declared themselves to be in the most Irreconcilable opposition; & with Forraigne Souldiers so highly enveighed against by them in the late King, (*viz. the design of the Germans Horse*) and laid to his charge. And lastly with another Nation, *viz. the Scots*, and those People therein, whom they opposed at first, upon the account of their being for the King, to bring whom, and their King, and all these Interests together they become the third Party, to which each ap-  
 ply, and by whose warmth and influence they are all united, and made one, with whom they enter into a strong confederacy, and joyntly proceed in the laying of the foundation, and carying on of a New, Desperate, and Bloody War, wherein thousands lost their lives, and the three Nations were hazarded in such a manner, and for such ends as hath been in part exprest.

Unto which should I add, how this spirit ran generally through the men of the same \* Principle in this Nation, what designs were hatched, how subtilly contrived; how deeply plotted, how strongly laid, by the Cavaleirs and them ( in order to the same end ) over the Countie, chiefe Townes, Garrisons, Feild and Navall Forces thereof, by the Cavaleirs, on the Parliament, and Council of State, and chief members, and Ministers of each, and of the Army at Land and Sea, ( by *Assassinations, Poysonings, Murthers, Fireings, Violenes, Blood*, to have cut them off. ) What numbers of thousands of men listed? What Armes and Horse provided? What monyes raised and how? What Forraigne Princes and Forces treated with, engaged and how prevented? What men of *Estates* Conduct, Interest concerned? What Armyes formed, how timed in all things for generall insurrections to answer the *Scots* preparations, and motions in the Field, and



their Councils and Motions depending upon, and answering unto the intelligence of the state of these designed insurrections, whether as to their perfection or irruption (the Army in the mean time abiding the sharp colds, necessities and Hardships of that naked countrey during the winter-season, waiting upon their motion and action out of, and from their Fastnesses ) or should I be particular how they were discovered, traced from the beginning, certainly known all along, and understood, with their Agents, Heads, Principals, Variations, Extents and limits, and in the Nick of time when they were known to be ripe, and the time of Execution even come, utterly broken in pieces, ( and with that junctures of Providence as well beyond the Seas as in these Nations ) as were all their Forces in the Field, their King, Nobles, Councillors, great Men, Captains, Ministers and Soldiers; or could this place admit of so large a Discourse, it might prove an astonishment to the World in the Narration, as the total rout of the other was in the Report and evidently manifest that no other thing but the all-seeing eye, and outstretched arm, and tender bowels of the Lord did discover, or could deliver the Parliament Council of State, Armies at land and sea and honest people of these Nations from being wholly cut off and destroyed, even our Enemies themselves being Judges; and would prove a warning to all Nations, especially to England ( upon whose high places in fields of blood, and the sad calamities of many years War it hath been sorely experimented ) to take heed of, and watch over that spirit and generation who to effect their tyrannical domination over State and conscience ( to which they would give the Rule, but will not receive it from any ) appear not to care with whom, or with what they joyn, or to what they turn, or how they engage their countrey and themselves into ruine and destruction under the pretence of Religion and Conscience, whereas Christ Jesus saith, *My Kingdom is not of this world; if my Kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight.* And his Apostles and Ministers declared,

That

*That their weapons were not carnal, but mighty through the spirit; and prophesied that in the last dayes men should be \* Traytors, whereby the last dayes should be made perillous; which before our eyes in this very age hath been fulfilled (as aforesaid) in the men of this generation, with whom I have to do, who notwithstanding pretend themselves to be Ministers of Christ Jesus and of his Gospel, and the Successors of his Apostles. O my people (saith the Lord) remember what Balaak King of Moab consulted, and what Balaak the son of Peor answered from Shittim unto Gilgal, [from Scotland into England, from England into Scotland: from Scotland to the Hague, from the Hague to England; from England to Scotland again. from Scotland and England to Jersey; from Jersey to Breda; from Breda to Dunbar; from Dunbar to Fife; from Fife to St. Johnstons; from St. Johnstons to Worcester] that ye may know the righteousness of the Lord.*

\* Here are  
Teachers  
Traytors.

Thus far of these Treasons in the general, and how far they respect Christopher Love in particular, the effects of them, and proceedings thereupon: In the rehearsal whereof (through this urgent and necessary occasion) I have been the rather thus particular, that *those who are concerned may be awakened, and look out ere it be too late; for if this spirit which but the other day was struck down with such an astonishing stroke from heaven, as the like thereof hath not been heard of in these later ages, be so far already recovered out of its swoone, & gathered into such life & confidence as that it dares to appear thus openly in the justification of them in whom it so work't & acted (as it hath in this R. Farmer's Libel) stiling them Ministers of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus, Servants of Christ whose Names are yet precious in the Churches, [as are the Expressions, pag. 110.] and Christopher Love aforesaid (a chiet designer and actor of them, for which he was beheaded by sentence of the High Court of Justice) as a man most innocent, false into the hands of Hucksters, of whom it saith, He say nothing of the man, I need not, he was well enough known in England, in his death,*

be.



*bewailed of thousands, and his Name precious with many godly, [as are the very words, pag. 110.] and the detecting, examining, and bringing those their unparallel'd Treasons to Justice, Rancour, Malice, Spightful, and most cruel prosecution, Blood-thirstiness, Blood-sucking, sucking and swallowing the Bloods and Lives of men, Ministers of the Gospel, [as the same page hath it.] And the taking notice of his not bewraying the least grudging or repentance of his death for any thing acted therein, (though such were his actions as aforesaid) a going about most unchristianly to undervalue, debase and disparage that comfort and confidence he professed to enjoy at his death, a killing of his good Name, an endeavoring maliciously to kill him twice, and the latter with more cruelty then the former; with such like, as it is set down pag. 106, 107. And the discovering of those his, and his other fellow-Traytors Treasons, a Trappanning; as it is termed pag. 105, 106.) and spending ten pages thereabouts, and in reviling and abusing the State and their Ministers in the Examination thereof, and doing Justice thereupon, which I shall no further repeat: I say, If this Spirit be so gotten head thus above-board, in print to manifest it self, even whilst those are in Rule whom it sought to cut off, and who were made the Battel-Ax of the Lord, and his Weapons of War, to the hewing down, and cutting in pieces the men in whom it appeared and acted. What under-ground-work (upon rational grounds) may hereby strongly be suspected to be forwarded and near perfection? The tender eye of the Lord hath watched over and his outstretched arm delivered England (as hath been said) from its devillish contrivances, and bloody Workings, through the rolling of thousands of Garments in blood, and multitudes of other sharp and sore extremities of War, as the effects thereof: Let those who are concerned look to it now; out of a deep sence-upon me do I give them warning; Who may also take it into consideration, Whether such an infamous Libel as this is, wherein the proceedings of Parliament, the Council of State, Committee for Examinations, &c. and their*

*This I felt & wrote before the second Session of Parliament, with an intent to have published it against their coming together; but their sitting was short, and their dissolution sudden; and some workings were discovered, and I kept the publication.*

*Mini-*

Ministers in case of the former, are so highly reflected upon, charged and reproached with such horrible *indirect dealings, corruption and injustice*; and their deliberate *Act and Judgment* therein, expressly tearmed *CLUB-LAW*, (the highest affront that can be given to an *Act of Parliament*) *The fortune of the Wars, &c.* in the Epistle to the *Delinquent* himself, to whom it is dedicated for Patronage, as to a *worthy and considerable person*, under the Name of *Right Honourable, A lover of his Countrey*; wherein the proceedings of them all in the case of the latter, is called *Trapaning, spiteful and malicious prosecutions, &c.* (and that eminent execution done by sentence of the High Court of Justice authorized by Act of Parliament, (in which the whole body of honest men to the interest of the Commonwealth and the Army, (all of whom those Treasons sought to destroy) are concern'd) *Blood-thirstiness, blood-sucking of a man*, intimated as one *most innocent, fallen into the hands of Hucksters, &c.* (For these Acts of Justice were the *Parliaments*, and the proceedings therein had, were in, and by vertue of their *Authority*, in order to the safety of the *Common-Wealth*, and nothing was done by me but by vertue thereof, in the discharge of my Trust, wherein I exercised, and have the answer of a good conscience, serving my generation in uprightness of heart: And what is said, concerns and strikes at them and their Authority who gave the Judgment and the Sentence which so much troubles them, and by whose Power they were acted, though the direction be at me, at whom it is revengefully flung, supposing it their safest course, & that for so doing they have now their day and liberty, as is plain to any sober understanding.) And lastly, Wherein that *Treasonable* spirit which plotted the designs, raised, embodied, and carryed on those desperate and cruel Wars, as aforesaid, is *warm'd and cherished*: I say, Those who are concern'd may consider whether it consists with their Honor and Reputation, and the Justice of the good and wholesom Laws of the Nation, and due estimation and regard they would have given to their own

Acts



Acts by the generations to come, and with the safety of the Nations, to permit such an *infamous libel* to pass up and down without a reproof.

By this time the serious *Reader* may plainly perceive who is the *blood-thirsty* and *blood-sucking* person, that can *suck* and *swallow* the *bloods and lives* of men; Whether I who had (with others as aforesaid.) to do in the examination and discovery of those Treasons which had their influence to the actual shedding of the blood of Thousands, and thirstingly sought to swallow the lives of the Parliament, Council, Army and its *Friends* in these Nations: Or *Ra. Farmer* who hath thus appeared in the justification of these Treasons, and calls the bringing of one [a chief] of them to execution, and of others to the Bar of Justice, a *swallowing of the bloods and lives of men*, *blood-thirstiness*, and *blood-sucking*? Whose are the *malicious, most spiteful, and cruel prosecutions*, whether mine (as he presumes) in order to the bringing such Blood sucking Treasons to light (according to my duty) and blood-thirsty Traytors to Justice; or his in seeking to *kill my good Name*, (which is far out of his reach) and to render me as vile a person as any under Heaven, upon his presumption of my so doing? Who are the *Ministers of our Lord Jesus*? Whether those who Treasonably designe by Warre and Blood, the ruine of their Countrey, and the overthrow of a Common-Wealth, and this in opposition to the Cause and People they once engaged in, and with, and in the behalf of the contrary, and all its Abettors and Assisters; or those whose Gospel was *Peace on Earth, and good will towards men*? Who are the Churches of Christ? Whether such in which *prayers were made for Kings and those in Authority, that under them they may lead a peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty*; or those in whom the *Memory* of them are said to be *precious*, who conspire the overturning and destruction of the Government, under which they might lead a *peaceable life in all godlynesse & honesty*, and for that purpose had of them full liberty and large protection? And lastly, Whose *Name shall rot & perish*;

*ish, or if it be remembered, it shall be with abhorrency & detestation;* Whether mine whose actions have been as aforesaid, in the discovery of those Treasons, or *R. Farmers*, who in the behalf of those Treasons and his Brethren, hath thus appeared and acted?

Thus much of his Charge in general, and of the Treasons of *Christopher Love*, and his Brethren and Confederates, and his spirit, ( now alive in *R. F.* and that generation ) in whose behalf I am thus charged and accused, and in discharge whereof I have been constrained thus to draw them forth as a LOOKING-GLASS for the PRIESTS, and an AWAKENING to ENGLAND.

The ground of the Charge as it is laid down pag. 106. is this.

*Viz. That I was a zealous prosecutor of Christopher Love, UNTO, yea AFTER death.*

First, *After death*, ( for with this he begins, as that which it's like, he supposeth he can most positively prove, and may best serve his purpose ) and for this his onely instance is the Book entituled, *Mr. Love's Case*; of, and concerning which he saith, and peremptorily chargeth me in these express words.

‘ That you were a zealous prosecutor of *Mr. Love* unto, yea, and after death, is so manifest, that as impudent  
 ‘ as you are, you will not deny. That you prosecuted him  
 ‘ after death, appears by what you published against him  
 ‘ when he had no being to answer for himself; wherein you  
 ‘ endeavour maliciously to kill him twice, and the latter  
 ‘ with more cruelty then the former, killing his good name,  
 ‘ & what in you lyes, making him a reprobate and an out-  
 ‘ cast from God and Glory. I suppose you will own that  
 ‘ piece called *Mr. Love's Case*, printed by *Peter Cole* (as well  
 ‘ as the other Books you publish't against him) wherein you  
 ‘ go about ( most unchristianly ) to undervalue, debase and  
 ‘ disparage that comfort and confidence he professed to enjoy in, and at his death, and this upon several accounts,  
 ‘ which I will not recount to avoid tediousness; one onely  
 I Ile



' He mention to shew your spirit of envy and bitterness;  
 ' It is the Animadversions upon the first Section, pag. 34.  
 ' Mr. *Love* (say you) it's more then probable was not one-  
 ' ly vehemently exhorted, encouraged, importuned, but e-  
 ' ven solemnly by all the sacred Interests of High Presbyte-  
 ' ry, conjur'd by his Clergy-Companions, to dye like a va-  
 ' liant and resolute Champion of the Cause, and not be-  
 ' wray the least grudging of any fear, or repentance for any  
 ' thing he had acted upon the service thereof, lest it should  
 ' be said of Presbytery, Her glory was stained and betrayed  
 ' by the Cowardize of her First-born. And pag. 38. Here  
 ' we have the second part of the Theatrical Flourishes of  
 ' Mr. *Love's* confidence---Much might be animadverted,  
 ' but I forbear. You have a strange spirit that his comforts  
 ' and confidence in God trouble you. And then you go on  
 ' to charge him with hypocrisie and lying, and other base  
 ' imputations all along, bespattering and bespotting, and  
 ' besullying him (as you can) even to his last. I know what  
 ' slight touches of charity you have now and then; and at  
 ' the close of that Pamphlet, which are inconsistent with  
 ' that you had charged him before, as that he acted the  
 ' part of a most unchristian Calumniator upon the Scaffold  
 ' in the very approaches of death, pag. 38. but pag. 46. You  
 ' most unchristianly reproach him and his Doctrine, as fol-  
 ' loweth, Whereas in purging himself [he means Mr. *Love*]  
 ' from the aspersions of lying, he saith thus, I hope you will  
 ' believe a dying man, who dares not look God in the face  
 ' with a lye in his mouth; intimating (say you) as if his be-  
 ' ing ready to dye was a bridle in his lips to restrain him  
 ' from lying. The truth is according to that principle of his,  
 ' That he who once truly believed, can never by any sin or  
 ' wickedness whatsoever, lose the love and favour of God.  
 ' ---His being ready to dye, in conjunction with a perswa-  
 ' sion of his Saintship, should rather be a temptation upon  
 ' him to lye, or commit any other wickedness, then an en-  
 ' gagement upon him to refrain lying. Thus you. I have  
 ' done with that, but I pray that you may find more favor  
 ' and

‘and mercy from God, then he found from you, and to  
 ‘that end let him grant you Grace to repent of these  
 ‘spightful and most cruel persecutions.

This is his *Charge, Inference, and Conclusion*, and every word of it, which is a lye in every particular, a heap of lyes and falshoods; therefore I deny it all, though he is so brazen-fac’t as to say of me, *viz. As impudent as you are, you will not deny it*: For I am so far from having wrote the Book aforesaid, entituled, *Mr. Loves Case*, or from having the least hand therein, that I do not certainly remember that ever I read it over; but write it I didnot, nor had I any hand in it, nor do I know who is the Author thereof; yet how positively, and with what confidence doth this impudent Lyar affirm it mine? how oft? about twenty times he falsly charges it on me) with what bitter invectives and reflections, and with what heighth of impudency and zeal, as one whose life is concern’d and touch’t, and suffers in every word spoken of, or thing done to that his dear Brother, the sober may plainly read in these his Expressions? And by this single instance (had I said, or should I say not a word besides) such may judge, Whether ever a man of a more *impudent face, flinty forehead, seared conscience, vile and lying spirit* hath appeared in Print? And whether he *fears God, or regards man*, or cares what he saith or doth, or is to be believed in any thing he affirms? This is *Ralph Farmer*. This is my *Enemy without a Cause*. This is he that writes against *Perfection*, of *Satan enthron’d in his Chair of Pestilence*, and then calls it *Quakerism in its exaltation*; of the *Impostor dethron’d*; and stiles it *The quakers Throne of Truth detected to be Satans seat of lyes*; of the *Rottenesse* (as he blasphemously reproaches) of the *quakers conversion and perfection in the general, exemplified in this* (he saith) *busie Bishop*, in special instanced in his practises against the *Estate of the Lord Craven*, life of *Mr. Love*, who saith, *By occasion whereof this Truth is asserred, viz. If we may judge of the conscience, honesty, and perfection of the quakers in general, by this man in particular, a man be as vile a person as any under hea-*



*ven, and yet a perfect quaker.* [ Whether I or he be the man  
 of whom the substance of this may be said, and on whom  
 it is found? Reader judge. ] This is he that so abominably ar-  
 raigns, reflects upon, and traduces the Acts and Judge-  
 ments of the highest Judicature and Court of Justice in the  
 Nation, in the most weighty executions ( one of them ) as  
*England* hath brought forth; and so highly reproaches the  
 proceedings of them, their Council of State, Committee,  
 Court of Justice, and Ministers aforesaid. This is *Cravens*  
 Advocate, in whose behalf he reviles and abuses ( as hath  
 been said ) in hope of, and in order to the retrival of his  
 Estate, and then dedicates it to him for Patronage, in a  
 Light, Lying, and Frothy Epistle. This is the Champion of  
*Edmund Calamy*, *Christopher Love*, and his Brother Tray-  
 tors and Confederates as aforesaid, and of them called *Mini-*  
*sters of the Gospel, whose Names* ( he saith ) *are yet precious*  
*in the Churches.* This is he, for the bearing testimony a-  
 gainst whose deceit, and speaking and writing in the Name  
 of the Lord, many have suffered long imprisonments, and  
 some have been whipt. This is he that hath poured forth  
 all this filth & rage at me, that talks of making ' An Agent  
 ' in the Marches of Wales; of the Machivillian Maxime,  
 ' LYE, Calumniate, slander, and do it boldly and with con-  
 ' fidence, and some of it will stick; it will take with some or  
 ' other of the *Hebrew Proverb*, *If all enter not yet hal will;*  
 ' of a common-lyar, a shameless fore-head, a profligate  
 ' Spirit, a most supernaturally and God-forsaken hardened  
 ' heart and seared conscience, &c. *Ralph Farmer* who calls  
 himself *A servant of that Jesus Christ who was crucified at*  
*Jerusalem 1600 years ago, whose blood* ( he villanously & falsely  
 saith ) *the quakers* ( who witness it and its cleansing ) *trample*  
*under foot* ( this instance proves it true of himself, as a common  
 thing; and who is called, and calls himself a Minister of the  
 Gospel: A Minister of the Gospel! get thee gone to thine  
 own place, the Gospel denies thee; the children of Light  
 spue thee out. No marvel after all his Trades, he took up-  
 on him this Name, and turned thither to shelter him, dost  
 thou

thou say to me, *Turn Turk, man, or become a Jew, to whom [thou sayest] the Name and Gospel of Christ, and Christian is odious?* Turk and Jew shall rise up in Judgement against thee, & shall condemn thee: This is some of the ground-work on which ( he saith, pag. the last ) his Discourse and Discovery is founded, and that he is well assured that it will stand firm; and therefore saith, 'As for any farther Answers, Replies, contendings, or debating with them or him, I declare this as my *Coronis*, my farewel to quakerism.

What sayest thou now *R.F.*? Were they *No babes in the world, and yet honest*; [ as thou exprest, pag. 106. ] Who advised thee to these things?

Thus much of the prosecution of *Christopher Love* after his death, (the killing him after he was dead) most falsely charged upon me as aforesaid, by this *Liar Ralph Farmer*.

For those before his death, he saith, page 108.---- *As for the persecution of him in his life, and of his Tryal, I shall not enter upon the story of---* So (as to proof) that's given up, as the other is taken down: Where is then the hypocrisie with which he chargeth me for accusing the Priests, and him in particular, with *blood-thirstinesse, the More* (as he saith) *in their eye, before I had pulled out the Beams (blood-thirstinesse, blood-sucking) in mine own?* I shall not enter upon the story, saith he, &c. And yet in the next page 109. he enters upon the story of that, upon which he said before he should not enter, and spends several pages therein, saying (to palliate the matter) *I shall not (as I said) engage to the whole of your prosecutions against him, when as he hath said no such words, but the contrary, viz. I shall not enter, &c.* So his own handwriting proves him a liar, a belyar of his own Record: Doth not, wil not this man say any thing? Well, seeing he wil enter upon the story, & that he chooseth rather with his own Pen to Register himself a false man to posterity, then to misse it, What's then the part of my prosecutions (as he saith) against him, to which he will engage (for it concerns me



me to sift this matter) and in what pieces finds he it? Why in a Book written and published (saies he) by Mr. Love himself, (and yet) finished [but] the last day but one before his death: The Title of it thus, *A clear and necessary Vindication, &c.* What is that to me to prove prosecutions? Why, I desire you (saies he) to take notice that there is a lying Pamphlet put forth, entituled, *A Short Plea for the Commonwealth;* in which there are many gross lyes, especially in things that relate to me. Well, what of all that? Why (saith this liar pag. 111. 112.) He supposes Capt. Bishop wrote the lying Book. He supposes! Supposition is no proof nor sufficient ground to charge, nor reasonable matter for a Reply; nor shall I therefore make any thereunto But to come nearer the matter, (and to search thy bowels R.F. (they are the words of thy Epistle) for a real discovery, that the world may no longer be deceived with a windy conception.--) If Christop. Love did suppose I wrote it (and so sayest thou, page 111. and also the words which thou sayest are his, page 113.) Then how comes I (in the enumeration of those pretended lies, and the observations thereupon said by thee to be Christop. Love's) to be expressly charged therewith, page 111. in these words,--- *Another thing he charges him with, is a loud lye, &c.*--- and page 112.--- *Where he further sayes, he (Bishop) charged him, &c.* No less then four times in the space of twenty eight lines, page 111, 112. Doth he charge me positively by name? Now either these words are Christop. Loves (as is said and pretended) or R. Farmers? If Christop. Loves, then he is one while saying he supposes, at other times absolutely charging what before he only said he supposed, and so he is not to be believed in what he saith (in that his pretended book) No, not as the words of a dying man; and if his words when dying be such, at which time R. F. sayes, *what ever I say, men are most serious, and to be believed;* what are they when he is not in that condition, and how to be accounted? If they be not Christop. Loves (which I incline to believe) then they are R. Farmers forgeries foisted

foisted after his death, into (what he saith are) the writings of him, who he accounts his dear friend, and Brother, finished *the last day but one before his death*, for whom he seems to be as zealous as for his life; and being so *for-  
ged, foisted, and sophisticated*, they are not to be considered, or taken as *Christop. Loves* writings, but as *R. Farmers* forgeries, and so not to be believed or answered. Thy malice at my good name *R. F.* drew deep, when thus to bespatter it, thou plungest thy self into this Labyrinth. But to proceed a little further, What are those lies said to be in the said Pamphlet, so supposed to be mine, and so observed? Why, *It will not*, saith *R. F.* page 111. *be to any purpose to set down the particulars, because my Reader hath not the book whereby to judge of the truth or falshood, I shall therefore content my self to give you what observations Mr. Love makes on the man, and his lying stories.* If this, viz. to give the observations, and not the thing, to rehearse the conclusion, and not the premises; to charge so and so, and yet to be silent wherein, on purpose to reproach; if this, I say, be fair dealing, fit matter to reply unto, or sufficient proof of such a charge, let the reasonable, yea my enemies themselves be Judges.

Is there any more yet? Yea, but like the former; *They viz. his NO BABES &c. aforesaid, advise me to read a book concerning Mr. Loves designs, and his death, written and pen'd by you, and they say it will give the Reader further satisfaction; But you have dealt as craftily in the printing of this as of the former, printed so few, & kept or given so at your own pispose that I cannot get it, page 106. Which being a lie, and the book neither nam'd, nor got, nor seen by him, and it together with the pretended further satisfaction therein, being but matter of hearsay, and that from his No Babes, &c. (they did advise, they say) I shall pass it by as false and frivolous, and not deserving a reply.*

Thus hath this liar rusht, as the horse into the Battel with his---But yet what I finde from other pieces, I have met with in this matter. (What matter? the Antecedent is---  
who



\* I call ye not  
Priests in  
scorn, (its a  
lie, scorning I  
deny, and  
therefore the  
and thy Ge-  
neration of  
scorners) but  
Priests ye are  
by profession,  
who are Ty-  
thers, and  
your old Or-  
dination was  
by the name  
of Priest.  
And the  
Common-  
Prayer-Book  
hath it Priest  
and Clerk. And  
page 37. in a  
scorning  
manner thou  
sayest of thy  
self; Is it not  
pity that any  
man (much  
more a Mini-  
ster of the Go-  
spel, and if you  
will, a Priest)  
should, &c.

who did Trepan Mr. Love, and some of that party? the pieces (and I have mentioned all of them) say nothing hereof, and of nothing nothing can be found, nor nothing met with) I will communicate to you, and the world; and this the rather to shew you, what an hypocrite you were in charging us Priests (as in \* scorn you call us) with blood-thirstiness, and my self in particular, as in Title of your Pamphlet; you should have pulled the beam out of your own eye, before you reproacht us with a mote in ours. I suppose, here I have done, though it be partly done already, you will appear to be not only a blood-thirsty, but a blood-sucking person.--- I say, thus hath he rusht into this case, as the horse into the battel; but to what disadvantage, the sober by what hath been said, may easily perceive: For neither hath he or any of his pieces so much as looked towards the matter, viz.-- Who did Trepan Mr. Love, &c- which must be the matter, or what he saith is inconsistent, and non-sense. Nor hath he made so much as one thing hitherto to stand as a beam or mote of blood-thirstiness, or blood-sucking in my eye, as to any prosecutions of Christop. Love, before or after his death; the work it seems he aimed at *erga Versa*, but hath thus mist and hit himself; so what he saith he hath found, and communicated to me and the world from the other pieces; which he saith he hath met with in this matter, shews what a hypocrite himself is, not me and an abominable vile person, who hath charged me with blood-thirstiness, and blood-sucking, (and committed such wickedness in the prosecution thereof) as a mote in my eye, but makes no such thing to appear, and hath not first or at all, pulled the beam of blood-thirstiness (charged and proved, not reproached, that's a lye by me on him, and his Generation of Priests, which he hath not otherwise then by this Recrimination attempted to disprove) out of the eyes of himself and generation.

And here I might conclude this case, for ought unto which I am obliged any further to reply. But forasmuch as *Ra. Farmer* hath expressly charged me with practises of forgery,

forgery in these Words, *v. z.* I shall discover the ground of your *seas*: an entertainment of the thoughts (at least suggestions) of forgery in me, from those practises of forgery which I shall declare to have been really acted by you, pag. 106. And for that the Committee for Examinations, and one of the Members thereof in particular is accused, reflected upon, and scandalized, as well as my self, as in that his (as he calls it) Declaration thereof. And because the design of what is so said is to blemish the credit of what should be made publike of those Treasons on the behalf of the Common-Wealth, which the Author supposed would be, and therefore so speaks, and sollicitously beseeches the Reader not to believe any thing that should so be made. And in regard the Charge relates to my trust, and therein as to the lives of men, lest I should seem to any to decline speaking because of guilt, or to take advantage by the dis-reputation of another to cover what may be thought my own; I shall speak to both his instances, *viz.* Christopher Love, (though parcel of the foresaid attainted vindication) and the nameless Letter, [though it come forth so, and on the single credit of this Lyar, so often by me proved Reprobate.]

The first is this, *viz.* 'That whilest he was examined, he  
'saith I did put in six or eight lines into his Examination,  
'which he never said, I supposing he would be so meale-  
'mouth'd as not to read it, or to put his hand to my Forge-  
'ry without any more a-do, but that he did [to my shame]  
'make me blot out at least six lines in his Examination,  
'which was but very short; and that some of the Commit-  
'tee did ingenuously say sometimes, That he did not speak  
'such Words as I had put in; and that he did refuse to put  
'his hand to it, seeing he was abused by me, but told them  
'if they would give him a copy of it he would subscribe his  
'hand; but that they denied him a copy, which made him  
'to suspect they did not intend to deal fairly with him, as  
'he found true after. And then goes on to shew where-  
'in [sayes this Lyar, but gives no instance, yet saith] and  
K that



\* And why  
not in open  
Court, the  
Witnesses de-  
siring it, and  
referring ther-  
unto (the par-  
ticulars being  
many & long)  
and the Court  
allowing it?  
† Capt. Potter  
being the first  
Witness pro-  
duced, bogled  
at what he  
had wrote, and  
signed, and  
sent from the  
Tower; but

that to their conviction; & concludes thence thus, Where-  
fore I beseech the Reader not to believe any thing that  
shall come forth, either pretended to be my Examination,  
or the Examinations of other men against me; they are  
but the Forgeries and Contrivances of Mr. S. and Capt.  
*Bishop*, pag. 113. And further, That the Examinations of  
the Witnesses were taken from them in private, and pat-  
ched together by Mr. S. and Capt. *Bishop*, That they  
were not ashamed to produce them and read them in o-  
pen \* Court. That some of the Witnesses had so much  
† honesty left, as to disavow them in open Court; and  
therefore (sayes he again) believe nothing but what was  
sworn in open Court, nor all that neither; for some of the  
Witnesses swore falsely as [he saith] he made\* appear in his  
Defence, pag. 110. And that because he was belyed about  
his Examination before the Committee, and may be more  
abused after he is dead; therefore he was necessitated to  
discover that juggling and baseness of Mr. S. and me a-  
bout his Examination, which he thought [as it saith] ne-  
ver to have made publike, pag. 112. And thus this Lyar  
brings all this in.

upon his arraignment pleaded guilty to it all; what honesty he had left that so did,  
let wise men judge.

\* He being (as I remember) touched with the words concerning the Commis-  
sion, Come come, let it go; flew out in a rage, and said, That he was against the going of  
it, or words to that effect. Whereby he discovered himself to be in the principal part  
of the design, of which himselfe professed, and others would account him inno-  
cent.

\* Among all these lyes thus generally hinted, I have re-  
served one in special, wherein Mr. *Love* chargeth him not  
onely with lying, but also with forgery, pag. 112. And  
concludes, *And well might Mr Love think how this Bi-  
shop injur'd other men, and that in the like kind, pag.*  
112.

*Vind. Christopher Love* being apprehended by vertue of a Warrant from the Council of State for High Treason; and being brought before the Committee to be examined, before any question was demanded of him as to the cause of his apprehension assigned in the Warrant, he voluntarily made such a deep and general profession of his innocency, (as to the Treasons which afterwards were charged upon, and proved in Court against him, and in part by himself confest) that the Committee were at a stand how to ask *such an innocent professor any question of guilt*; and so unto him they declared: Whereupon he (supposing (it's like) that he and his actions were hid from them, and lay in the dark.) gathered spirit, and said in these, or words to this effect, *Gentlemen, I look upon you as honourable persons, ask me any question in particular, and I will ingenuously answer you, as I have made a general profession.* Hereupon I put to him (as from the Committee) some questions concerning himself, corresponding with the cause of his apprehension, assigned in the Warrant aforesaid, which giving him to see that the Committee was within his Vail, Instead of making an ingenuous, or any answer thereunto, he fell into a great passion (being closely touch't) and particular reflections, and refused to answer, saying *he would not accuse himself, and that it was the High Commission Court.* It was answered, That it was not the High Commission Court, for he was not put to answer to interrogatories upon his oath, to accuse himself when none did or could accuse him; which was the High Commission Oath, *Ex Officio*, condemned by the Parliament: But he being in custody, and accused of such High Treasons, and informations being ready to be produced (and I then brought forth two) relating to the matter whereof he stood charged, and unto which he was demanded to answer; by the ancient Law of England he ought to answer, YEA or NAY, thereunto, which was what the Committee required of him. Then he was demanded as to other Correspondents in the same Treasons: To which he answered, *He would not be an Informer.* This his neither



answering to the questions demanded against himself, nor as to others, though he had said, *Ask me any question and I will ingenuously answer*; and made such a general profession of innocency as aforesaid; I say, This and his other high and peremptory carriage occasioned many Words to pass between the Committee and him; so that there was not such a proceeding in setting down his Examination, as was usual in such cases by the Committee, viz. *The question leisurely put, and wrote down, and read, and then the Answer demanded, and wrote, and then read and expessed, and altered as the Prisoner desired, before another question was asked.* But amidst the much speaking I took notice of some few things which he said, and having wrote them ( after the heat was somewhat over ) read it in the hearing of him and the Committee, to the end that he might have it exprest, altered or changed to his satisfaction, (as was usual to every one that was examined, before he be required to set his hand thereunto; ) upon the hearing of which read, he liked not some part thereof, whereupon I struck it out, and drew his Examination as he would have it, and then read it, which he not objecting against, the Committee required him to put his hand thereto; but he refused to sign it except he might have a copy thereof, which they thought not fit to grant without an order from the Council, it being not usual in cases of Treason otherwise to do: So he was returned into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, without having signed his Examination, which ( for the contents of it ) was not material, nor was any use made thereof at his Tryal. This is the truth of the matter.

Now whether so to take, prepare and draw an Examination in the presence of the Committee, and the sight of the Examinant, and with such changes and alterations as the Examinant doth desire, ( suppose I had mistaken in some Words or Expressions, as easily I might ( but do not grant ) considering the manner of the Examination as aforesaid ) be Forgery, Jugling, Baseness? Or whether it be Mr. S. and my Baseness, Jugling and Forgery, or a discovery there-

thereof, who neither dictated to, nor advised with me, as to what I wrote? Or whether this or any other passage mentioned in this case makes to appeare, or proves that whatsoever shall come forth as the Examination of him, [*Christopher Love*] or the Examinations of other men against him, are but the forgeries [as he saith] and contrivements of *Mr. S. and me*, patch't together in private, and so not to be believed? Or, Whether the bare saying of these Words onely, *Which made me suspect they did not intend to deale fairly with me, as I found true after: And then goes on* [sayes *R.F.*] *to shew wherein, and that to their conviction*, [but how or in what, *R.F.* sayes not] be sufficient to ground such a charge upon the Committee, as of *unfair dealing*, or makes manifest wherein they dealt so unfairly with him, or convicts them thereof? Or whether the designe and end of all this, be not apparently to justifie *Christopher Love* as innocent, and to render the *Parliament* and their *Ministers*, and those that prosecuted and gave judgement against him, guilty of his blood? And whether such things ought to be suffered, I leave to the sober to judge, and those who are in Authority to consider.

Had the Examination been perfected, and he set his hand thereunto, and committed to my custody, and should afterwards have inserted any word or sentence that he had not sign'd, without his knowledge or consent. This indeed had been *forgery* in me; & I [had I so done] deserved indeed to have been made a publike example; but no such thing did I, nor doth this Instance accuse me of any such; nor did I ever exercise in such things as these, otherwise then a good conscience, *doing unto all men* [therein] *as I would they should do to me*, and alwayes abhorring the contrary as a most abominable Wickedness.

And as for my putting in six lines into his Examination which he never said, supposing he would be so meal-mouth'd as not to read it, or to put his hand to my forgery (as he slanders) without any more ado. It is false, and a thing (in the understanding of wise men) not likely by me to be supposed,

viz.



*viz.* That he would sign what I had wrote ( as said by him in his Examination, being concern'd as to his life, and making such a stir as he did ) without reading of it, or speaking against what was wrote by me, as spoken by him which he had not said, had any such thing been: Nor was any such thing, as to put what was not his, as his Examination, upon the supposition aforesaid, or any other consideration, so much as in my thoughts; nor did I any thing of which I was ashamed, or that deserved it, but the contrary: Nor do I remember that any of the Committee did say sometimes that he did not speake such Words as I had put in, (though they by reason of his passion and prevarication, and the Words it occasioned, not taking such notice of his expressions as I did, who minded them as my business to observe, & set down might express themselves, as not remembering in some things that he so said; & himself by reason of his rashness, might forget; & not liking when he was come coolly to consider what was wrote as said by him, might deny his own expressions; whereby it doth not follow, That what I took as his, was not by him spoken, or to such effect.

Thus much to his first instance, and of the passages at the Examination of *Christopher Love*, in which I have hitherto been silent, and thought not to have made it publike, but *R. F.* having so highly charged me and the Committee in this Case, pag. 110, 112, 113. and falsely concluded thereupon, pag. 114, 115, 116. I am constrained thereunto for my own, and their necessary vindication.

The second follows in these Words; *I have one instance more under the hand of a godly, reverend, and faithful Minister of the Gospel now in being, well known to most of the inhabitants of this City, and many in London so to be, who writes to me, That being to be questioned about M. Love's business, (as he was, & imprisoned) Bishop (says he) was Clark to the Committee of Examinations, and wrote down all that I said, & added divers things, thereby endeavouring to ensnare me, for which I sharply reprov'd him, telling him that I knew his*

*his Birth and Breeding, and therefore I did scorn to be examined by such a one as he was, at which both he and the Committee were much offended, threatening to use much severity against me, but the Lord restrained them.*

*Vind.* What's this to the purpose, as to *Forgery*? to prove which on me it is produced, (taking it as it is, and for granted that it is so, as is expressed) it saith, *I wrote down all that he said*; It doth not say that I wrote down more. And should I not have wrote down all he said? What crime is this? Is this *Forgery*? How doth malice render him void of understanding? For the passage, *And added divers things, thereby endeavouring to ensnare me*; it manifestly appears by what immediately follows, that it intends Words Spoken by way of Examination, not an addition of Words which he spake not, inserted into his Examination; which latter, (had it been so) would have suted his Case, not the former; it seems the questions prick't him to the quick, that he was so wroth at the applying of them, that the Committee saw cause to threaten to bind him (so much he was from it) to the *good-behaviour* and that the substance of the questions was such truth, and so applicatory to him in the behalf of the Common-Wealth, that he reckons the proposing of them matter of Ensnarement; that is to say, if he had answered to the questions as he could, he should have confessed what was demanded. *And added (sayes he) divers things, thereby endeavouring to ensnare me.* What a pittiful generation have I to deal with, and how sottishly malicious?

Now as to the story, I remember that *Matthew Havi-land* (sometimes of *Bristol*) being in custody as a Confederate of *Christopher Loves* Treasons, and brought before the Committee to be examined thereabouts, manifested much filth and rage at me (but in what particulars I do not perfectly remember) because of some questions that I put that nearly touched him, for which the Committee sharply reprov'd him, as he deserved, *who knew not a bridle for his tongue*, and yet profest himself to be a Minister of the Gospel. Notwithstanding I was so far from being provok't thereby



thereby to do him harm, that I (considering him as a froward, peevish, inconsiderable, ignorant weak man, and drawn in through simplicity rather than design) accomplished (of mine own accord) his liberty from that which otherwise might have proved hard upon him; for at some of the meetings aforesaid, at *Christopher Loves* he was, for which there was proof.

If this be the man that wrote the pretended namelesse Letter aforesaid, and if he so wrote as this Lyar hath rehearsed, let the reasonable judge whether he hath returned me well for that my moderation and voluntary kindnesse: And whether such a one be a *Godly, Reverend, and faithful Minister of the Gospel*, (as <sup>an</sup> R.F. Epethites) who is not ashamed to expresse himself under his hand such a *Scorner*, as that he scorned to be examined by such a one whose birth and breeding he knew, and this in such a manner as that the Committee by reason thereof were much offended and threatened (as he saith) to use much severity against him; and what a one R.F. is, who calls such a scorner, a *godly, faithful Minister of the Gospel*, and a *Reverend*, (and blusheth not to print it) whereas of the Lord onely it is said, *Holy and Reverend is his Name*.

These are his instances, and yet thus this impudent Lyar concludes, pag. 114. *Oh horrid and dreadful! Not onely to be a common Lyar, but to forge, to put in, and to add words on purpose to ensnare men. No marvel you catch at Fauconers words but once spoken, and put them in hastily to take away ones Esteeme, when you forge and put in words, many words, (whole lines in a short Examination) which were never spoken, and this to take away mens lives.*

But where are (all this while) those *practises of forgery*, which thou sayest thou shalt declare to have been really acted by me, as proof of what thou hast affirmed, and as a plain and just ground for those thy conclusions? Doth all that thou hast produced, prove one practice or tittle of *forgery really acted by me*? Do thy instances bear thy conclusions? [Let the impartial judge.] Or discover they any thing

thing more then thy false and slanderous spirit, who carest not what thou scrapest together, and sayest, nor mindest thou how it and thee may stand before the Judgements of Wise men, so it may but seem to reflect upon, or any ways prejudice ( as thou thinkest ) my Name and Reputation. My Trust was great, laid upon me, and faithfully passed thorough in as dangerous and difficult a season as Englands Common-Wealth hath known. Thou hast charged me *Ralph Farmer* expressly, ( but very falsely and maliciously, as hath been made to appear ) with *practises* ( as thou sayest ) of forgery really acted by me, with the putting in, and adding words, many words, whole lines in a short examination, which were never spoken, on purpose to ensnare men, to take away mens lives; the lives ( as thou sayest ) of Ministers of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus, in the Cases of High-Treason, whilst I was in the exercise of that my Trust, and to the high abuse and breach thereof. Therefore how canst thou but expect another manner of reckoning with thee for the Vindication of my innocency from these, and thy other charges and ironical expressions of *Corruption* and *indirect dealing*, as to *Perjury* for the taking away of a mans Estate, during, and in relation to that mine Employment, then what is made in these few sheets of Paper, which to check thy lies and slanders, I have at present thus sent forth into the World.

And whereas thou sayest, *I shall discover the ground of your so easie an entertainment of the thoughts ( at least suggestions ) of forgery in me, from those practises of forgery, &c.* Thy ground and discovery is every way false; neither have I really acted practices of *Forgery*, nor hast thou proved upon me any one such practice; nor was any such thing the ground of my so easie ( as thou sayest ) an entertainment of the thoughts of *Forgery* in thee; but thou having publicly declared and professed in the Epistle to thy *Satan Enthron'd, &c.* concerning the matter of thy Narrative in these Words, viz. *And this I can and do faithfully assure the Reader, that here ( in the said Narrative ) is no-*

L

thing



thing of the one, or the other, but what is real truth, as will be made good upon any occasion. And I finding upon perusal of that Narrative, that in the rehearsal of a principal paper and part thereof, viz. the Letter of G. F. to J. N. taken upon him, thou hadst thus set it down, *The Light of Christ in you all I AM*--and in the Margin over against it, the Word *OBSCURE*, as a special note of observation to the Reader, to give him to mind the import thereof; and upon comparing those Words so affirmed and plighted by thee, with the original under G. F.'s own hand-writing, (which I had by me, and out of which I wrote what was so taken) that the Words were not so, but these, viz. *The Light of Christ in you all I OWNE*---upon consideration thereof, and the vast material difference between those two words, *AM*, & *OWNE*, in the ground, especially in that place, and how they turn the sentence, and of the dangerous tendency of that alteration to the life of G. F. (in that season) as a high Blasphemer, and thy noting him thereby to be such; and of thy blood-thirsty and cruel spirit manifested in that thy Pamphlet, I say, upon consideration of all these things, I did in my Answer charge thee with *Forgery*, and expressed myself as thou hast repeated, viz. *You may here see of what a false and mischievous spirit this Priest is, and what a devillish wickedness it is to forge in such a word; as for it, were it truly so, would take away a mans life: What credit is to be given to what such a one saith? Is not he that can do this past blushing? Is there any wickedness so great that such a one may not be well conceived to be ready to do it? Is such a one a Minister of the Gospel? Words needs not further to express such an act, which in its very force is so manifestly wicked and abominable; A wickedness not found in the Roll of those evils which the Apostle mentions should make the last dayes perillous. This was my ground of charging thee with Forgery, and this is part of the conclusion I drew from thence, which whether it be not substantial, and bearing what I have inerr'd therefrom, or whether thine of me be like it in the case, let understanding men judge.*

Thus

Thus much in *vindication* of my innocency, from this *lyars* charge of *forgery*; there are yet some questions laid in my way, to remove, ere I close my vindication as to this part of his Libel with which he begins, and with which he ends, and in which he wraps it up, and by which his spirit is further made manifest, and the ground and conclusion of all *Edmund Calamy*, and his *Brethren*.

*The first Questions are these.*

'I was desired to ask you, who did trepan Collonel *Andrews* into a design, for which he lost his life, when as he had given over all thoughts of engaging, till he was moved thereto by a Trepanner, as he declared before his death?

'And who it was trepanned Sir *John Gell* into a misprision of Treason?

'And lastly, Who did trepan Mr. *Love*, and some of that party? These questions are proposed by those who are No Babes in the world, and yet honest, and they say this *Bishop* can (if he will) give satisfaction in: You know *George* what these things mean, and I know what the last means; and they advise me to read a book, concerning Mr. *Loves* designs, and his death, written and penn'd by you; and they say it will give the reader further satisfaction. Thus this *lyar* begins the case of *Christopher Love*; and these are the very first words therein, as they lie together, not a vvord omitted, page 105. 106.

*The last Questions follow.*

'But let me ask you, Were these all whose blood you thirsted after? Did you not write a Letter to a friend of yours in *Bristol* from *White-Hall*, that until *Calamy*, and some others of the Priests were dealt withal as *Love* was; it would never be vvell? I hope I shall one day get that book of yours, which you wrote against him, (mention-



ed before ) viz. A short Plea for the Commonwealth.  
 Those who have seen it tell me, it most fully sets forth the  
 fiercenesse and bitternesse of your spirit, not only against  
 him, but that you shew your rancour and malice therein  
 against many of the servants of Christ, whose names are  
 yet precious in the Churches, and the memorie of whom  
 shall live, when your name shall rot and perish; and if it  
 be mentioned, it shall be with abhorrencie and detestation  
 as infamous as poor *Fawconers* is. Thus he ends, page 115.

Replie. This is the head and the tail of this *Bloody-Monster* (whose bellie I have already cut out) and the feet on which it goes,--viz:- *I was desired to ask you who did Trepan, &c. by those who are no Babes in the world, and yet honest; these questions are proposed; and they say this Bishop can give satisfaction in, and they advise me to read a book, &c. And were these all whose blood &c. Did you not write a Letter? &c. that until Calamy, &c.* Here's the middle and both ends brought together: I shall proceed presentlie to dispatch the two ends as the middle, and so finish this case.

First; the aforesaid *Collonel Andrewes*, and *Collonel Gell*, were the earlie men of this generation, who conspired against the Commonwealth, one of whom, viz. *Collonel Andrews* their High Court of Justice cut off, which stroke, and that upon *Christopherr Love, &c.* (it seems) this *lyar*, and his *No Babes in the world, and yet honest feet*, and call the discoverie of their treasonable conspiracies a trepanning of one into a design, for which he lost his life, and the other into a misprision of a Treason. *Christopher Love*, and his *Brethren and Confederates* were the next, who were discovered to take up where they left, and to design and act the Treasons aforesaid, for which *Christopher Love* was beheaded, as hath been declared. This he and his *No Babes &c.* call a trepanning likewise.-- *Who did trepan Mr. Love, and some of that party*, saith he; so that in the Treasons aforesaid, he and they were, & the root of the matter was in them, otherwise into what were he and they trepanned? and

and why is it demanded who did trepan, &c. : How comes he and they then to be innocent men, and all the ado afore-  
 said to be made in their justification, the lamentation of his  
 death, and the admiration of them as precious? Doth not  
 this *lyar* and his *No Babes*, &c. hereby shew themselves to  
 be *No Babes* in wickednesse? Do they not shew themselves  
 to be in the same spirit, and one with what that spirit  
 brought forth? Those who are concerned may hereof take  
 notice, and consider, whether the discoveries of such high  
 Treasons, and the eminent execution of Justice on some of  
 the chief actors therein, should be thus publickly arraigned,  
 and grossely abused, especiallie by one who pretends him-  
 self to be a Minister of the Gospel. Is not the *Armies*  
 fighting against, and destroying those who appeared in the  
 field to act the same, and of as high a nature as the discove-  
 rie and execution of some of those, by Sentence from a  
 Court of Justice who conspired the action? Can the one  
 then be reproached and traduced, and the other clear?  
 Sithence the *cause* was one and the same, and the enemy,  
 and the end of his designs, and the deliverance to them  
 who fought in the field, as to those who sate at the Stern.  
 And this I say to the *Army*, either lay down the cause, and  
 confess your selves guilty of all the blood spilt in the war,  
 or let that be reprov'd as it deserves, which thus spits in the  
 face of it, and of you, and of those who acted with you,  
 and of their Authoritie and Justice from whence you re-  
 ceived your Commission.

Next, consider the ground, bottom, and foundation of  
 all these clamours of this *lyar*, and his high accusations of  
 me, as afore said: Is it any thing of his own knowledge, or  
 that he hath seen, or read under my hand, or doth he  
 name his Informers, or advisers? Nay, *but I was desired to*  
*ask you who did trepan? &c.* These questions are proposed by  
*those who are No Babes, &c. and they say this; and they ad-*  
*vise me to read a book, &c. but I cannot get it, and th y say it*  
*wil give the reader satisfaction, &c. I hope I shall one day*  
*get that book, &c. those that have seen it tell me so and so.*  
*And*



*And let me ask you, Did not you write a Letter, &c.?* This and such like is all that he hath produced as certainty in this whole matter, and whether it be a sufficient ground, bottom, and foundation [or indeed any at all] for such his clamours, charges, and accusations, let the reasonable judge.

Lastlie; in answer to the *Questions*, to the *first* and *second*, I had nothing to do in the execution of Collonel *Andrewes*, nor the misprision of Collonel *Gell*, nor in the discoverie of either of their Treasons; nor in that whole businesse, nor can I give so much as a particular account of them. So this *lyar* who hath asked, and those other who he saith desired him to ask these questions of me, (on purpose to render me as a person who hath made it my trade thirstinglie to design the shedding of the blood of men, and the ruining of estates) have shewn themselves what *No Babes* they are in malice and wickednesse, and how exceedinglie dishonest, not only thus to insinuate, but to affirm that I can, if I will, give in this satisfaction; and how impudent this *lyar* is, as to say positively to me, *You know what these things mean: That is to say*, that I am the man that trepanned them, as aforesaid, and that I do know my self to have thus designed, who am thus free, as hath been declared

To the *third*; I know not of any man that in the behalf of the Commonwealth, either tempted, or drew forth [nor do I believe any did] the Treasons aforesaid, which secretly lodged in the discontented breasts of *Christop. Love*, and his Brethren, for ought I know [and I am perswaded] his and their own spirit was the father and mother of those Conspiracies; or [to give them their own word back again] the *Trepannor* of them all: Nor if his bosom friend, who was as his Confessor before his death cannot, do I guess who of his generation, or any other, can give satisfaction to this question, except this *lyar* who asks it, though he saith, *I know what this last meaneth.*

To the *fourth*; I neither thirsted after the blood of these,  
nor

nor any man; but these and all other who thirsted after the blood of the Common-Wealth, and not onely endeavour-  
ed, but put these Nations into War and Blood to effect it, I sought to discover, as was my place and Trust, and their designs for that purpose; upon which discoveries some of the chief of them were brought to Justice, whereby the spilling of blood was much prevented, my heart being more tender to the blood and being of a Common-Wealth (such a one as England) and the hundreds of thousands of innocent persons therein, that it might be preserved, then to one man who sought and designed its ruine and destruction; and to me he that by design, counsel and contrivance, effects that which sheds the blood of men, though he draw it not with his own hand, is a Murderer in a higher degree then he that violently doth the execution; And whose shed- *Gen. 9. 6.*  
deth mans blood, by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made he man, is the Law of God, unto which agreeth that of God in every mans conscience.

Now in case of the Treasons aforesaid, there was one particular which put it out of the capacity of pardon, viz. *The assuming unto themselves a supreme Power within the Jurisdiction of the Common-wealth, to give Commission and Instructions to divers persons, authorizing them to treat with a foreign State, (the Scots) and the proclaimed Enemy to the Common-wealth (Charles Stuart King of Scots) for the setting of him by force of Arms into the Throne of England; which Treaty they effected, and at which Treaty it was concluded, from whence sprang the War aforesaid: Which being a most transcendant Act of High-Treason, and striking at the very Root of the Authority then in being, (for it's impossible that two Supreme Powers in one Common-Wealth can consist; and if that War had accomplished the said result of the Treaty, the Common-Wealth had not been) the Parliament saw it not onely just, but necessary for the safety of the Common-Wealth, to make it exemplary in his Execution.*



To the fifth and last, I wrote many Letters when I was at *White-hall*, and much business was upon me and went through my hands, it is impossible for me to remember precisely all that I wrote so many years ago; nor do I remember whether I wrote the matter of this *Question*, but this I say, Produce my Letter, and what I wrote I shall not deny; in the mean time, and for the close of this case, let *Edmund Calamy* and his Brethren take heed, lest what this *Liar* hath queryed concerning him and them, they prove it to be a truth. It's good advice, however it be received, from him who knows what he saith, and wishes no evil to him or them, or any man; but an irreconcilable *Enemy* is to the spirit of darkness, which worketh in the dark by design, war, and blood-shed, to set up its own dark domination over State and Conscience; of which (even of his and their generation, as hath largely been made to appear) England hath been of late made deeply sensible.

And now *R. F.* let me ask thee one question, *Is not the hand of Jeab in this business?* were not those of *Christopher Loves* brethren & confederates (who were lately at *Brist.*) thy *No Babes*, in the world, and yet honest, (or some of them) by whom those questions aforesaid were proposed, and who desired thee to ask them of me, and advised thee as aforesaid, or from whom, or by whose intimation, or direction, or instigation thou hast charged, wrote, and reviled as aforesaid? Are not these thy *Rowers*, and have they not brought thee into deep waters?

Thus much of the Case of *Christopher Love*, and in vindication of the Proceedings and Judgement of Parliament, and their Administers, in the Case of him, and of the said *William* (called *Lord*) *Crauen*, from the scandalous allegations, and ironical reflections of this *Liar R. F.* in his *Libel* aforesaid, as to both, and in conviction of his false charges therein of corruption, as to *Fauconers* Information, and other indirect dealing in the Case of the one, and of blood-thirstiness, blood-sucking, &c. in the Case of the other, and of all his mire and dirt cast up at me in the management of each, on purpose to render me (if he could) the vilest of men: Upon serious consideration

tion of all which, the wise and sober may judge whether his *Exemplifications* ( as he tearms it ) prove me to be such a man as he hath represented me to be, or the rottenness of the ( people called ) *Quakers conversion and perfection in the general*, as he blasphemeth ; or that I am the *busie Bishop*, ( in meddling with that which I should not ) as he affirmeth ; or whether that be a truth which ( he saith ) by occasion of my practises in special instanced against the Estate of the first, and life of the last, is asserted, viz. If we may judge of the conscience, honesty, and perfection of the quakers in general, by this man in particular, a man <sup>may</sup> be as vile a person as any under heaven, and yet a perfect quaker, as his Title-page, and other parts of his Libel hath it : Or whether I have not proved this to be a truth, viz. If the conscience, honesty, and profession of the Ministers of England in general, may be judged by *Ralph Farmer* ( and what he writes ) in particular, a man may be one of the vilest of men, yea a notorious traytor, and yet a professed Minister of the Gospel. And lastly, Whether by any thing he hath said, the Declaration of my innocency in the Case of *Craven*, is impeach't or convicted ?

Thus much in reference to the first part of this Rejoinder; for the rest of his stuff as to the cases aforesaid, I reckon it not worth any further Reply, but do leave it to fall with its foundation, which is thus raced down, and overturned.

WHITE-HALL, May. 1652.

*So much of the Examination of Coll. Edward Drury, as relates to the business of Craven.*

**H**E saith, That whilst he was at Breda; he, this Examiner, and several Officers of the King of Scots, as Lievt. Coll. *James Bardsey*, Capt. *John Brisco*, Capt. *Tho. Hutton*, Capt. *Tho. Hunt*, Major *Rich. Fauconer*, and others, to the number of five or six and twenty, did joyn together in a Petition to the King for some relief, which Petition was drawn

M

by



by Major *Richard Fauconer* in this Examinants Lodging, the rest of the Officers being present, which was to this effect, May it please your Majesty, the great sence we have always had of your Majesties present condition, hath been the prime cause of our long silence; but now our necessities are grown so great and unsupportable, that we are enforced to petition or perish, most humbly desiring your Royal Majesty to take into your Princely consideration their extremities who have been alwayes ready to prostrate their lives in his Majesties Royal Father his service, & are no less willing & ready to prosecute the same in what your Majesty shal command; Most humbly petitioning your Royal Order that some course may be taken for our present subsistence, that our future endeavours may not be buried in that unavoidable calamity which our known Loyalty hath reduced us unto; And We shall cordially pray.

After this Petition another Memorial was wrote to the King, to this effect; May it please Your Majesty, We whose Names are subscribed, humbly desire your Royal Warrant in order to your gracions Promise to Mr. Secretary *Long*, that when the Money was brought in by the Scotch Commissioners, We should be relieved, and that the poor Inhabitants of *Breda* who have preserved us from perishing, may be paid. And we shall cordially pray, &c.

The Examinant saith, That being with the King in his Privy-Chamber the day before the King departed from *Breda*, towards *Scotland*, the Queen of *Bohemia* being there also, the aforesaid Capt. *Brisco* delivered the said Memorial to the King, who laid it upon the Table; presently upon this the Lord *Craven* came into the Privy Chamber where the King was, as aforesaid, with the queen of *Bohemia*, to whom the said *Brisco* went, & inform'd him that there were several Gentlemen ready to perish, who had presented a Petition to Secretary *Long*, to be presented to the King, and a Memorial delivered by the said *Brisco* to the King in their behalf, which the King had laid on the Table, and had done nothing therein, & desired his Lordship to speak to the  
queen

queen of *Bohemia* to move the King in their behalf, who casting his eye towards the Table, and the memorial that lay thereon, as this Examinant conceives, said to the said *Brisco*, as he said to this Examinant, *Well*; and went to the queen of *Bohemia*; but what he said to her, this Examinant knows not, nor had they any real effect of their desires, only the Princess Royal, and the Governor of *Breda*, ten dayes after (upon this Examinants sollicitation) discharged their quarters so far as one hundred Gilders came to; but saith, That what the Lord *Craven* might say to the other Officers, or they to him before he came to the King, as afore-said, or what he said to them, or they to him after the said Lord came from the King, this Examinant knowes not.

*Edw. Drury.*

VWHITE-HALL, June 10. 1652.

*The Deposition of Captain John Brisco, aged about  
fourty years.*

**V**Ho deposeth, That at the time of the late Treaty between the King of Scots, and the Scotch Commissioners at *Breda*, he, this Deponent, with several other Officers of the late King, and the King of Scots being in great want, and having nothing to discharge their quarters, met together, and Major *Rich. Fanconer*, one of the said Officers, as this Deponent conceives, drew a Petition in the Name of the said Officers in Coll. *Druries* Lodgings, where the said Officers were met, which was directed to the King to relieve them with some money; but this Deponent saith, That he being very lame of his wounds, tarried not to see the perfection thereof, & therefore cannot further depose, as to any other contents of the Petition.

He saith, That the said Petition was put into the hands of Secretary *Long*, who told the Petitioner that nothing could be done in it till the Commissioners of Scotland had brought in some money to the King. He further depo-



seth, That the said Petitioners understanding that the King of Scots was to depart suddenly towards *Scotland*, they drew another Paper to remember the King of his Promise to Secretary *Long*, that the said Petitioners should have some relief; which memorial this Deponent saith he presented to the King himself, his own condition being very sad, who took it into his hand, and carryed it into the next Room, and put it down on the Board; this Deponent saith, That he went into the Room where the King was, and seeing the Lord *Craven* there, he, this Deponent, desired the said Lord to help the said Deponent, and divers other Gentlemen in distress, who had presented a Petition to the King for relief, and also a memorial to put them in mind of his promise to Secretary *Long*, that he would afford them some reliefe; whereupon the said Lord said, *Well*: The Deponent saith, That the queen of *Bohemia* was in the Room at the same time with the Lord *Craven* and the King, but whether the Lord *Craven* spake to the King, or to the queen of *Bohemia*, this Deponent cannot say, but saith that Major *Falconer*, and Lievt. Coll. *James Hardsley*, were left by the said Petitioners to wait on the King till he took water to see what might be done in point of relief; who sent this Deponent and the other Petitioners notice, That they could get no money. Afterwards the Governor of *Breda* did cause the said quarters to be discharged.

The Deponent further saith, That about twenty six Officers petitioned as aforesaid, and that he, this Deponent had served in the same Regiment under Sir *Horatio Vere*, with the Lord *Craven* in the Low Countryes, which was the reason wherefore this Deponent spake to him to present the Petition as aforesaid.



JOHN BRISCO.

THE

